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IRISH SITUATION DISCUSSED BY SIR HORACE PLUNKETT

Better Things for Ireland Expected, Not From Parliament, but as Result of World Circumstances—Dominion Favored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Just before Sir Horace Plunkett sailed for England on Saturday, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor called on him and asked him if he could give to this newspaper a summary of his impressions of the Irish situation as he found it in the United States. Sir Horace, who was busily engaged sorting a mass of printed material he had collected, explained that he had consistently avoided talking upon so highly controversial a subject, since any misunderstanding of his views was likely to do harm, and "I am less than ever inclined to make a hasty statement," he said, "which I shall have no opportunity of revising."

The representative, however, impressed upon him that this newspaper was independent of all parties and would certainly not have any bias in interpreting anything he might say. Sir Horace was urged to state in general terms whether he saw any hope of a settlement being reached on the lines of the measure about to be presented in the immediate future to the British Parliament.

Parliament Said to Be No Forum

"The British Parliament," Sir Horace said, "has ceased to be a forum in which the destinies of Ireland can be discussed, with the understanding, sympathy, and impartiality which are essential to a settlement."

"But did you not observe," asked the representative, "that Mr. Lloyd George's announcement of his latest Irish policy was received in the United States with a good deal of approval?"

"So I am told," Sir Horace replied, "but it was merely the first impression created by an extremely clever speech, largely addressed to Americans. They have since learned that the proposal has been unanimously condemned by all those Irish newspapers which have not been suppressed by the military authorities. The government themselves admit the scheme will have to be imposed. One of Mr. Lloyd George's colleagues has publicly admitted that when the measure is produced, it will be condemned by every man, woman, and child in Ireland. In other words, we shall be offered government with the dissent of all the governed. But let me make this clear. The measure may be radically amended, and I am not going to condemn any policy until I know for certain what it is. I believe the bill is to be produced while I shall be on the Atlantic."

"But, surely," it was suggested, "a measure which completely changed the whole system of government in Ireland will be an improvement on the existing situation."

"It may readily be admitted," observed Sir Horace, "that it would be impossible to change the existing situation for the worse. The policy announced runs counter to the elementary principles of statesmanship in dealing with Ireland. The Irish people will never be satisfied until their claim to be one of the small nations the war was fought to free has been recognized. Mr. Lloyd George says that the Irish are two nations; as a matter of fact, there are several nations. One of these nations, Ulster, he seems to propose, is to be a super nation and to have a right to determine how far, if at all, it will cooperate in the government of the island with the inferior nation, which is about five times as numerous."

"You will remember he sets up two parliaments, one avowedly Protestant, and the other avowedly Roman Catholic. The Irish political problem is, fundamentally, the discovery of a constitution under which the two chief creeds and policies can be reconciled. Mr. Lloyd George gives up the task and proposes to keep them apart."

"But has he not promised to set up a national council, in which the two peoples will meet in equal numbers, thus making conciliation the alternative to a deadlock?"

"That is so, in appearance, but, as I understand the matter, the council starts with practically no powers and can only obtain the powers of a national parliament when both the parliament of the minority and the parliament of the majority agree to demand those powers of the Imperial Parliament. And even if both Irish parliaments were agreed in demanding the fullest powers, we are told that they will not be given control of any indirect taxation while the most important head of direct taxation, income tax, will be permanently reserved to the Imperial Parliament."

"If the scheme is imposed on Ireland, the parliament of the majority will probably declare its sovereignty independent and be suppressed, and then the only part of Ireland which will enjoy self-government will be that which proclaims to the world that it would rather be governed by England."

"Then are you without any hope of better things?"

"Not at all. I think that we are on the eve of better things, but they will come, not from a parliament dominated by influences opposed to any

Irish settlement which could possibly be acceptable to a majority of the Irish people, but as a result of world circumstances."

"I know your time is short," said the representative, "but could you just indicate very briefly the kind of outside pressure which you think may bring about a settlement?"

Labor Party Relied On

"It is not all outside pressure," Sir Horace replied. "I believe the Labor Party, now rapidly growing in power, is determined to have a settlement, and I expect that they will support the dominion plan, which I am personally convinced the Irish abroad as well as the Irish at home would, if it were firmly offered, gladly accept. I admit time would have to be given for its discussion, for it is little understood. Two recent converts to the dominion plan have immensely improved its prospects in England. Mr. Asquith, acknowledged leader of the Liberals, and Lord Robert Cecil, the most universally respected Conservative in English public life."

"But is it not true that the Sinn Féin Party, now dominating Irish politics, object to dominion government on the ground that in one important respect it differs radically from that of the distant dominions?"

"Yes, and it must differ, because they are distant. It is quite true that the distant members of this League of Free Nations, as it has now become, could, if they liked, cut the painter. Ireland, being from 20 to 60 miles instead of thousands of miles distant from Britain, cannot have a wholly independent existence without danger to the whole group of islands of which she is the most vulnerable part."

"The Case of Cuba

"But did you not see that Mr. De Valera cites the instance of Cuba and says that Ireland will be satisfied to be bound by the same treaty obligations relating to naval and military matters as the United States has imposed upon Cuba?"

"Well, you seem to be pretty well posted. I think any naval or military expert will tell you that the analogy is not very helpful. It is not a matter of vital concern to the United States what happens to Cuba. If, as is asserted, there are in the British Isles 3,000,000 people who genuinely desire the sovereign independence of Ireland, there are 42,000,000 who with equal sincerity believe that the now United Kingdom is, and until war has been effectively prevented, must continue to be, a strategic unit. They would fight to the death before they would allow a potentially hostile independent Ireland to be created. Personally, I don't believe an independent Ireland would be hostile, but it is not practical politics to ask Britain to take the risk."

"But what about Ulster? Assuming that the majority of the Irish conceded the military argument, how under the dominion plan can the special interests of Ulster be safeguarded?"

"The refusal to make concessions out of court, as it were, was not unexpected, neither side being anxious to play their trump cards until the showdown on the floor. Not until after the voting on the reservations and various modifications actually begins will the leaders on either side get a definite idea of the actual line-up."

Senators who are still confident despite the failure to reach an agreement on the various proposals on Article X, declared last night that new dispositions and new alignments are inevitable.

President May Take a Hand

Following the failure, however, of the various attempts to compromise the reservation on Article X, senators were at a loss to point to a possible basis of agreement. Now that the conflicting forces, because of the abrupt method in which President Wilson secured Secretary Lansing's resignation last week, there was something like a premonition abroad that he would very likely take an active part in the present attempt at ratification of the Treaty by the Senate.

The opponents of ratification, "Irreconcilable Guard," will welcome the President's taking a hand in the fight for two reasons: First, because they know any effort on his part to dictate matters to the Senate would simply solidify the Republicans in opposition; and second, because they believe that he would use his influence against any surrender on the part of the Democrats.

The Balfour Declaration

The declaration of Arthur J. Balfour, British Minister of Foreign Affairs, that the American reservations would prove detrimental to the League of Nations and its efficacy was welcomed by some Democrats as offsetting the Grey letter, and to that extent supporting the position taken by the President that reservations of a drastic character would destroy the covenant.

At any rate, in fighting for modifications of the Lodge program the Democrats will urge the fact that the British foreign minister does not agree with Viscount Grey as to the effect of reservations. The President is expected to call the attention of his followers to the declaration and urge that, in view of the position occupied by Mr. Balfour, he may be regarded as speaking with authority.

The Wilson-Lansing break will, it is said, make it much more difficult for the Democrats to look with joy on the prospect of making the Treaty a campaign issue. It is known that Mr. Lansing did not agree with many of the League provisions which have encountered the opposition of the Republicans and of several Democratic senators.

TREATY PROPOSAL EXAMINED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Brussels correspondent.

BRUSSELS, Belgium (Saturday).—Delegates of the important Belgian groups have examined the proposal for a Dutch-Belgian treaty, submitted to the government.

BATTLE ON TREATY TO BE RENEWED

Preamble, on Which Agreement Has Been Reached, Will Be Disposed of, Then Will Come Controversial Reservations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The second battle for the ratification of the Treaty of Peace with the covenant of the League of Nations will start in the United States Senate this morning, when Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts and majority leader, will call up the Versailles compact for open consideration on the floor. Last night an agreement on the reservation to Article X of the League had not been reached, and, as this is regarded as the most vital obstacle to ratification, senators were prepared for a sharp clash on the contested article.

When the Treaty is called up the method of procedure will be to take up the individual reservations embodied in the Lodge resolution of ratification which was reported from the Senate Foreign Relations Committee at the request of the Senate last week. The Senate will begin with the preamble on which an agreement has already been reached. The proposed modification will be submitted on the floor as a substitute for the original form of the Lodge preamble.

It is probable that the Senate will take the reservations on which there is agreement and dispose of them before joining battle on the controversial reservations. In the past week every effort to secure an understanding on Article X has failed, but Senators on both sides are still confident that the general desire to break the deadlock and get the compact out of the way will work for a compromise.

Two Article X Alternatives

The two alternative forms of a reservation for Article X which were offered by Gilbert M. Hitchcock (D.), Senator from Nebraska, with the pledged support of approximately 40 Democratic senators, failed to meet with the approval of the Republicans. 16 of Senator Lodge's immediate followers in the Treaty fight having declared that they will stand pat on the original form of the reservation.

The "mild reservation" Republicans, who were counted on by Senator Hitchcock to support his proffered compromise, indicated that for the present at least they are not in a position to lend their aid to the Democrats in securing the adoption of either alternative offered by Mr. Hitchcock.

The refusal to make concessions out of court, as it were, was not unexpected, neither side being anxious to play their trump cards until the showdown on the floor. Not until after the voting on the reservations and various modifications actually begins will the leaders on either side get a definite idea of the actual line-up.

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ARMENIAN MASSACRE REPORTS CONFIRMED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday).—Aneurin Williams, M. P., has received from the Rev. Charles Boxton, the chief agent in Asia Minor of the Lord Mayor's Armenian refugee fund, who is in Constantinople, a telegram confirming the massacre of 1500 Armenians at the end of January, near Marash, in Cilicia, by Nationalist bands.

On February 1, the telegram also states, two Americans, James Perry, the general secretary of the International Y. M. C. A. in Turkey, and Mr. Johnson, his colleague, were murdered at Aintab.

WESTMINSTER, England (Sunday).—Friday's economy debate in the House of Commons gave the government another and, to some extent, a merited opportunity for displaying its debating and parliamentary strength. The opposition, it was again proved, has no metal so heavy as J. Austen Chamberlain, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on finance, and the net result of the debate was that the House rejected the amendment to the King's address expressing regret that the government expenditure had been allowed to continue at so high a rate.

The government's case would have been even more reassuring, if there were not prevalent the conviction that the opposition has no financial expert capable of really testing the government. Hence the disposition in many quarters, strongly opposed to him, to hope that Paisley may return H. H. Asquith to Parliament on the 25th inst. So far as the Lower House is concerned, the reassuring effect of Mr. Chamberlain's speech is indicated in the voting on the amendment.

Display of Brilliance

The three main debates of the week on nationalization, foreign affairs, and finance have been veritable triumphs for the government and a remarkable display of dialectical dexterity and brilliance on the government bench and of a lack of these things on the Opposition side. They have further strengthened the government's parliamentary position, if that were necessary, and as the week wound up with quite a creditable Coalition victory at Ashton, where Vesta Tilley's husband got in, the Coalition starts the session with good prospects.

It is in the country, however, and not in Parliament, that the Coalition requires to strengthen its position, but Mr. Lloyd George indicated, during the past week's debates, that he would speedily look to this. Labor will then require to look out for itself, for the Prime Minister was never in better fighting form than now nor less in need of the six months' rest so anxiously recommended him by a Sunday paper.

"Exchange a Register"

During the course of his speech, Mr. Chamberlain, in arguing that increased production, lower prices, and stabilized exchange did not depend on this country alone, said: "Exchange is not the cause of the results we see. It is a register, showing how the machine is working." "Our task will be lightened," he added, "or rendered more difficult, according to the wisdom with which other people conduct their affairs in these difficult days."

Finally Mr. Chamberlain declared that, while the path would not be smooth or agreeable, "we are strong, we have still knowledge, enterprise, and resources to face all our difficulties, and our recovery, in my opinion, will be much quicker than most people are now inclined to think."

The amendment to the address condemning the continuous high rate of government expenditure, was moved and seconded by Coalition Unionists and the critics marshaled a great array of facts and arguments, without giving a keen-cutting edge to their attack. An explanation may have been found in Mr. Chamberlain's complaint that the government's critics urged expenditure and expensive reconstruction and other schemes on the government simultaneously.

Mr. Chamberlain mentioned as an example of the government's reductions, that the army had decreased by

Council Considers Austrian Situation

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Saturday).—Following the statements by the Austrian ministers of finance and revivulating on the country's economic situation, the Council of Ambassadors met today to examine and settle the question.

Term "Hungarian Republic" Premature

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PARIS, France (Friday).—Count Albert Apponyi, chief of the Hungarian delegation, has transmitted his government's observations on the clauses in the Peace Treaty which are not acceptable. The document is so voluminous that it will take a fortnight to have the appendices translated and printed. The general notes observe that the term "Hungarian Republic," employed in the Treaty, is premature, as the former monarchy has not been suppressed by parliamentary vote.

DELIVERIES OF COAL
MAY BE OPPOSED

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BRUSSELS, Belgium (Friday).—An international committee of miners has passed a resolution declaring that, in view of the French Government's persistent refusal to accept the miners' reasonable claims for the revision of the pensions law, the committee calls on the miners in the coal-producing countries to oppose all deliveries of coal, exceeding the tonnage already sent to France, and in the event of a strike of French coal miners, to refuse to work overtime to produce coal for France. The committee further decided that the next international congress of miners will be held at Geneva on August 2.

FRENCH ECONOMIC COMMISSION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Friday).—A special commission, including the High Commissioner of the Rhine and a member of the Ministry of Economic Affairs, is going to London to meet representatives of the Russian cooperative societies and will study means to renew economic relations with these groups. The commission may then go to Russia.

NEW CHARGÉ IN LONDON

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday).—The new German Chargé d'Affaires, Dr. St. Hamer, reached London today.

HOW COALITION STARTS SESSION

Three Main Debates of Week Are Veritable Triumphs for Government—Party Needs to Strengthen Position in Country

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over 4,000,000, since the armistice was signed, and was now only about 500,000.

Silver Coinage Bill Introduced

LONDON, England (Friday).—A silver coinage bill introduced in the House of Commons yesterday by J. Austen Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, proposes to reduce silver coins from 925 to 500 fine, according to a memorandum issued. It is said that, with silver at 88 pence, the intrinsic value of a one-shilling piece of 500 fine would still be considerably more than the intrinsic value of a one-shilling piece of 925 fine in July, 1914.

"LABOR PARTY STILL UNFIT TO GOVERN"

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—President Wilson is considering a successor to Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, who was practically dismissed by the President last Friday amidst circumstances so dramatic as to stir official Washington to its foundations. Seldom has a single incident caused so much surprise or such a widespread demand for a further bill of particulars to throw light on the facts behind the break. Neither the White House nor the former Secretary of State has chosen to make any further statements.

The resignation or dismissal of Secretary Lansing was completely overshadowed by the charge brought against him by the President to the effect that during the latter's absence from his official duties, Mr. Lansing had undertaken functions which properly belonged to the Chief Executive. It is generally agreed that this charge is not at all the real reason for the break and the raising of which is said to have thrown the President on the defensive. Comment even among the loyal Democrats was practically unanimous that in making this charge the President weakened whatever reason he may have had for desiring to get rid of Mr. Lansing as head of the Department of State. That he had a perfect right to dispense with Mr. Lansing's services is conceded, and the strange thing, it is felt, is that he should have chosen this method of accomplishing that purpose.

Question of Fact Involved as to President's Knowledge of Meetings of Cabinet Members—What Led to the Break?

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Another interesting point in the War Minister's speech was his stubborn insistence that the Labor Party is still unfit to govern, and he insisted, as one alleged proof, the manner in which the "simpletons of the Socialist Party" bowed down, and burned incense, before what their ill-informed imaginations led them to believe was the Russian idol, which he characterized as a more despotic tyranny than any Tzarist government ever equaled.

Mr. Churchill said that he had always felt strongly that the Allies should not interfere with Russia, but they had been bound in honor to equip the anti-Bolshevik and he regretted more had not been done. They should not enter into friendly relations with a tyrannous government, and the most they could do was to let trade spring up in the hope of its steady influence. He doubted if trade would have that effect and he believed that out of Bolshevism would spring much menace to Great Britain, France, and the United States.

Mr. Churchill was much heckled and interrupted in giving his reasons why he considered the Labor Party unfit to govern.

WITNESSES CALLED FOR CAILLAUX TRIAL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Saturday).—Fifty-one witnesses have been summoned by the accused to appear in the debates on Joseph Caillaux's case, which will begin before the Senate, sitting as a high court, on February 17. These witnesses include Camille Barrère, the French Ambassador in Rome, Louis Barthou, former president of the council, Philip Berthelot, director of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Aristide Briand, Deputy, Jules Cambon, Mr. Fondère, a confidant of Mr. Caillaux, Henri de Jouvenel, director of the "Matin," Maurice Paleologue, former Ambassador of France to Russia, and Justin de Selves, a Senator and former Minister of Foreign Affairs.

JEWISH HOME IDEA APPROVED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday).—The Zionist organization has received a message from Alexander Millerand, the French Premier, renewing the assurance of the French Government's interest in the establishment of a Jewish national home in Palestine.

Mr. Lansing, far from being considered as anxious to play the rôle of a "surfer," has even been charged with failure to assert himself sufficiently to assume the functions of a Secretary of State. He has constantly been accused of submerging his own view and he is said to have, in fact, borne with many indignities, so much so that those who knew the inside facts fully expected Secretary Lansing to resign when his views first clashed with those of the President at the Peace Conference in Paris.

Loyalty to Duty

It has been known here for some months that Secretary Lansing was ready to resign after his return from Paris, and especially after the Foreign Relations Committee took up the Treaty, resulting in developments which included the Bullitt testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Mr. Lansing, however, considered it his duty to stay at his post during the indisposition of President Wilson, and there is regret that the latter should have signaled his recovery by a rebuke which certainly did not command the approval of official Washington or the public generally.

Apart from the question of good taste involved, and until new facts are brought out which would indicate that Mr. Lansing did seek to assume functions that did not belong to him, the charge of calling meetings of the Cabinet is not considered serious. Much more serious, it is said, is the implication that many of the things done in that period, including laws which went on the statute books without the Presi-

PRESIDENT WILSON PUT ON DEFENSIVE IN LANSING AFFAIR

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dent's signature after the lapse of 10 days, may be questioned hereafter. The facts behind the recent break between the President and Mr. Lansing are well known. The Peace Conference was not many weeks old when the President clearly indicated that he did not have overwhelming confidence in the head of the State Department, who was second to himself on the American peace mission. The following incidents, which are a matter of history, would be sufficient to account for strained relations, it is said:

When he first went to Paris, Mr. Lansing began to assemble around him a corps of assistants to deal with the issues at stake. He brought to Europe a number of lawyers to work on the League of Nations plan. Mr. Lansing prepared a draft of a league plan which had as its main feature the creation of an international court to deal with disputes between nations.

At the same time Colonel House had a corps of assistants working on the League issue. Whether Colonel House submitted also a complete plan is not clear, but it is known that the Lansing proposition for a court of arbitration was rejected, his League advisers were dismissed and sent home, and the actual negotiation of the League compact as finally accepted in the conference proceeded through the office of Colonel House, with Mr. Lansing having nothing whatever to do with it.

Chinese-Japanese Question

Another matter on which there was a sharp difference of opinion was the giving to Japan of control over the Chinese Province of Shantung. Mr. Lansing brought with him to Paris Edward T. Williams, chief of the Bureau of Far Eastern Affairs of the State Department, who became the head of a corps of experts working on the Chinese-Japanese question. On advice of these experts, Mr. Lansing took the position that the United States should insist on the absolute surrender to China by Japan of the Province of Shantung. Henry White and Gen. Tasker H. Bliss of the peace delegation also supported this position, which President Wilson overturned. As a result of this action, Mr. Williams resigned from the government service, and it was intimated at the time that Mr. Lansing would tender his resignation as soon as he returned to the United States.

The League of Nations and Shantung incidents stand out because they are the only issues on which the Secretary of State openly sought to influence decisions.

It was intimated that Mr. Lansing's handling of the Mexican situation may have contributed to the break. This was probably one of the cases in which the President intimated that his judgment had been forestalled. Mr. Lansing by his ultimatum calling for the release of William O. Jenkins, the American consular agent, who was arrested by Carranza officials, placed the United States Government in a position where its hand was called by the Mexican Government. The President's attitude after the matter was brought to his attention clearly indicated that he did not favor a break. Since then Henry Fletcher, former American Ambassador to Mexico, has resigned.

The lack of sympathy on questions of foreign policy between the President and Secretary Lansing was such that they could not continue in the same harness, but does not explain, it is said, either the charges made by Mr. Wilson or the actual state of affairs during the last four and a half months.

Individual Views

Former President and Cabinet Members on Lansing Resignation

ST. JOSEPH, Missouri—William H. Taft, former President, said the public would side with Secretary Lansing in the controversy with President Wilson which resulted in the resignation of Mr. Lansing. "I believe that Secretary Lansing was acting altogether within his rights in calling conferences of the Cabinet members," Mr. Taft said. "I would not call them Cabinet meetings. To my mind calling such meetings does not constitute an assumption of presidential authority within the meaning of the Constitution. It seems to me the most natural thing in the world for Cabinet members to have met under such circumstances."

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Secretary of the Interior Lane declared on Saturday that he considered himself "just as much responsible" as Secretary of State Lansing for the calling of Cabinet meetings during the President's illness. Secretary Lane said Mr. Lansing called him on the telephone and obtained his approval of the idea before calling the first meeting, and "presumably secured the approval of other Cabinet members also. We all thought the meetings were a good thing. They were often attended by Dr. Grayson and messages were transmitted to the President on questions discussed. The critical situation precipitated by the coal strike came up for consideration, as well as matters pertaining to the first industrial conference, and other important questions. I feel that I attended the meetings on a full level of responsibility with Secretary Lansing, inasmuch as I had agreed to the advisability of their being held. Other members of the Cabinet apparently took the same position."

NEW YORK, New York—The Cabinet meetings called by Secretary Lansing were "necessary if the nation's business was to proceed regularly," said William C. Redfield, former Secretary of Commerce, in a statement here, in which he expressed the belief that "other causes" than the level of the Cabinet sessions by Mr. Lansing lay behind the President's request for his resignation.

"The request for Secretary Lansing's resignation was a great surprise and shock to me," said Mr. Redfield, who was a member of President Wilson's

Cabinet until November 1 last, when he resigned. "I was present at the first meeting of the Cabinet under Mr. Lansing. The members sent word to Mr. Wilson through Mr. Grayson that they were meeting and expressed hope that the President would have a speedy recovery. Admiral Grayson brought back an inquiry from Mr. Wilson as to what business was on hand, and the Cabinet members replied that they had met in conference to determine their duty in view of his disability."

"No word of disapproval of our meetings ever came from the White House to the best of my knowledge. The Cabinet gatherings were voluntary, informal and, to my mind, necessary, if the nation's business was to proceed regularly and with intelligent knowledge of progress made."

"I accept my share of responsibility for what was done. To my knowledge there was never the faintest suggestion in word or spirit that the Cabinet members were trying to do anything except help President Wilson during his illness as far as we were able."

BALTIMORE, Maryland—"So far as I understand, Mr. Lansing made a mistake in not having resigned a year ago. He says that he discovered at that time that the President had ceased to have confidence in his judgment or to desire his advice on matters regarding the business of his department," said Charles J. Bonaparte, former Attorney-General of the United States, in an interview on Saturday.

"Under such circumstances, a Cabinet officer should immediately tender his resignation, and it is no consequence of such action could be, in my opinion, as unfortunate for the public, the President, or for himself, as his resignation of office when he was no longer in sympathy with his chief and no longer enjoyed the latter's confidence."

"I see no reason to object to an calling together the heads of different departments for consultation when the President was incapacitated and unable to attend to business, and as his action in that respect was nothing more than a suggestion to his colleagues, which none of them was obliged to accept if he disapproved, the President would be obliged to request the resignation of all if he wished to act logically on the cause of complaint."

"I think it is about time that public opinion should express itself with regard to the failure of those responsible in the premises to deal frankly with the President's illness. The people constitute the President's employer. They pay him a large salary and give him an official residence and provide him with many conveniences at public cost."

"In return they are entitled, just as every employer is entitled, to know the mental and physical condition of the head workman they employ, at least so far as these affect ability to work for them effectively."

"Undoubtedly there is a lack of candor in dealing with the public on these questions and the virtual dismissal of Mr. Lansing is by no means the only unfortunate and somewhat indecorous incident which we have reason to apprehend as a consequence of this lack of candor."

PATERSON, New Jersey—John W. Griggs, former United States Attorney-General, said:

"I think Mr. Lansing has been very patient, and I am surprised that he did not resign long ago. He knew he was not in harmony with the President, and it is a wonder that he stayed in office as long as he did, if even for patriotic reasons. As for the President's reasons, given as the calling of Cabinet meetings, they are scarcely worth considering. The Cabinet is a purely informal body, meeting for the purpose of conference. There is no law forbidding the members to meet and exchange views on various subjects. They do not vote, but merely exchange ideas."

NEW YORK, New York—Col. E. M. House, in a statement here, refused to comment on the resignation of Secretary Lansing. The statement follows: "I do not care to make any comment, since both have been my friends. I have never had a disagreeable difference with either the President or Mr. Lansing during the many years we have worked together. Both have shown me at all times and in all circumstances much consideration and friendship."

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Stephen G. Porter, Representative from Pennsylvania and chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, said: "There is nothing in the Constitution which prohibits members of the President's Cabinet from meeting and discussing any departmental matter. If we accept the President's construction of the Constitution, it would be a violation thereof for two of the secretaries to hold a conference in the absence of the President. Mr. Lansing has faithfully served Mr. Wilson during both of his terms as President, and in due consideration for his rights, I think the President should have asked for his resignation on the ground that they did not agree on the policies to be pursued by the state department and not to have dismissed him in this harsh way."

Press on Cabinet Change

Lansing Retirement the Result of Long Disagreement

United States newspaper comment on the retirement from the Cabinet of Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, of Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, is given in the following extracts from editorials:

Atlanta (Georgia) Journal—It is with keen regret that the country learns of Mr. Lansing's retirement as Secretary of State at so troubled a juncture of the government's affairs. If the President has stated fully his side of this unfortunate situation, we can but feel that he has misunderstood Mr. Lansing's conduct and motives, certainly in so far as the latter's calling of Cabinet meet-

ings were concerned. Even had there been no precedent for the Secretary's course in that matter (and it appears that in at least two historical instances he found a guiding example), would not common sense and the exigencies of the situation have prompted him to the very path which he pursued and which apparently had the entire Cabinet's concurrence?

Boston Herald

Public sympathy is likely to be largely with Mr. Lansing unless later developments throw a new light on the differences that led to his sudden departure from Mr. Wilson's official family. Somebody had to go ahead and do things during the incapacity of the President, which is now admitted. The episode reveals to any who may have doubted it—the tremendous handicap under which the country has been laboring in recent months, both in the administration of its troubled internal affairs and in its peculiarly complicated international relations, through having in the White House a man too sick to perform the duties of his office.

New York Evening Sun

Mr. Lansing remains in the public eye an honorable gentleman and a stalwart American, and his fellow-citizens heartily join in the President's hopes for "many successes of the most gratifying sort for him in the future."

New York Evening Post

The country can feel nothing but amazement at the manner of Mr. Lansing's virtual ejection from office, and at the reasons assigned by the President for so summary a course.

Washington Post

A continuance of confidential relations was impossible. It should not have been attempted. When Mr. Lansing found that he could not sympathize with the President's ideas and could not support to the utmost the Wilson Administration, he should have detached himself from it. President Wilson is entitled to the wholehearted assistance of every man appointed to office. Let his Administration be what it may, it is his. Let men criticize him all they will, they must admit that the rôle of critic and subordinate cannot be assumed by a single individual with propriety. It is unjust to the President of the United States to remain in an important post, while not sympathizing with his plans and policies.

Washington Herald

Mr. Lansing violated no constitutional principle. If he had, rebuke for that act would come curiously from the first President who ventured to transfer the seat of the executive government beyond the Atlantic. President Wilson has never hesitated to establish new precedents for the country's good and has been generally applauded for his actions.

Dallas (Texas) Dispatch

Secretary Lansing's resignation will be received with relief by all who wish Wilsonian principles carried out in America's relations with other nations. He would before this have plunged the Government of the United States into direct conflict with the Government of Mexico while Wilson was ill, but fortunately the President was not too ill to be apprised of the danger to check him.

Kansas City Star

Apparently the President takes the amazing position that he personally is the government and that in his illness the government cannot perform its functions. No old-world ruler of the old régime was ever more arbitrary, or less given to take advice. He has regarded his Cabinet as a group of clerks.

Cleveland Plain Dealer

Secretary Lansing is sacrificed to executive irritability. The President has acted in petulance if not in anger. He dispenses with the services of the particular member of the Administration, himself alone excepted, in whose ability and judgment Europe has most confidence.

Indianapolis News

The reason assigned by the President for asking for the resignation of Secretary Lansing is so trivial as to make it difficult to acquit the President of insincerity. There was no violation of "precedent" for which the President manifests such a sensitive regard, though he has not hesitated to disregard both. Mr. Lansing simply did his duty. It is quite probable that things would have gone better if he had more influence with the President.

Springfield Republican

The correspondence discloses clearly enough the fact that the President seized upon the irregularity on the part of Secretary Lansing in calling and presiding over Cabinet meetings during his illness to terminate their official relations. Strictly speaking the Secretary's action may have been irregular to the point of unconstitutionality. It may appear upon the question of what constitutes the President's "inability" to perform his duties. If the Secretary of State must call even "informal" Cabinet meetings and preside over them, may not the Vice-President have a claim to the office of President? This legal point was probably in Mr. Wilson's mind, and he is quick to resent any action in his official family that might support the view that he had become disabled in the constitutional sense.

San Francisco Chronicle

The ejection of Secretary Lansing from office as a penalty for attempting to carry on the government somewhat while the President is incapacitated makes it very clear that one of the first duties of Congress after a new Administration takes office is to provide by law some process by which, when an occasion arises, the question

of the duty of the Vice-President to assume presidential functions shall be automatically raised and decided. How any self-respecting man could continue to serve as a member of the President's Cabinet has always been a wonder from the beginning of Wilson's administration. We shall have to get on as best we can for another year.

Des Moines (Iowa) Register

The break coming just at this time is likely to have important consequences. It is bound to encourage all the elements of hostility to the President both in and out of the Democratic Party. It cannot possibly strengthen the President, however little anybody may think of Lansing. As a strategic move little can be said for it.

British Press Comment

News of Mr. Lansing's Resignation Announced in Prominent Terms

LONDON, England (Saturday)—This afternoon's London newspapers print the news of the resignation of Robert Lansing, Secretary of State of the United States, under a variety of prominent captions, such as, "United States Political Bombshell," "Washington Sensation," "Great United States Sensation," and so on. The Pall Mall Gazette in its article says:

"President Wilson's return to political activity has been announced by a sensational stroke." Recently, the newspaper says, all kinds of reports were current as to where the real seat of authority lay in the conduct of the American administration. "The curtain now has been thrust aside and we have the lively spectacle of the President not only using his prerogative, but employing it to discharge his chief legal adviser." The newspaper considers the President's self-assertion "emerges all the stronger for his enforced rest, and he is evidently going to take up the reins of government again in a spirit that will not parley with opposition."

The Westminster Gazette says: "The dismissal of Secretary Lansing by the President is a dramatic illustration of the peculiar power assigned to the head of the government by the American Constitution. What it is, exactly, that Secretary Lansing has done is not very clear, but he would appear to have applied on his own account what has been described as the American principle of one-man management, while President Wilson insists on a monopoly of the idea."

Home Welcome Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

WATERTOWN, New York—A non-partisan citizens' committee is being formed to arrange for a public reception to Robert Lansing, former Secretary of State, on his return to his home here. It is believed that party lines will be forgotten in the greeting of the Secretary as one who has rendered faithful service to his country.

GERMAN FACTORIES' CAMOUFLAGE CLAIMED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Brussels correspondent

PARIS, France (Friday)—Louis Barthou presided at a meeting of the Commission for Foreign Affairs yesterday at which General Niessel gave details of the attitude of the Berlin Government and of various German circles.

Referring to their actions toward the fulfillment of the Treaty, General Niessel said: "They have camouflaged their factories in order to have them ready to furnish the army with matériel at short notice. The government must, therefore, and will, if we are energetic, insist on their conforming to the Treaty clauses."

Also regarding the strength of the German Army, he stated that there exists in Germany a conspiracy to elude the terms of the Peace Treaty, in which every class of Germans seems to be an accomplice. He also stated that the Berlin Government refused to give accurate information to the chiefs of the allied missions on the question of disarmament and of the strength of the army. Both those in military and civil circles tried to misinform the Allies concerning the application of the military clauses, he declared.

Germany, as allowed by the Treaty, had organized the Reichswehr, but this army numbered at least 300,000 men, and besides that they had the Sicherheitspolizei of 100,000 men, including both officers and non-commissioned officers. These organizations made it relatively easy to create an army at any time on the spot, by calling up all young Germans under arms, as well as the men who were mobilized as police and who were trained in the handling of heavy artillery, machine guns, aeroplanes, and tanks.

ALLIED PROCLAMATION IN UPPER SILESIA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin

PARIS, France (Friday)—A telegram received from Oppeln announces that General de Rond, president of the Interallied Commission, has issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of upper Silesia, in which he announces that he is assuming authority until the execution of a plebiscite and declares that the allied representatives and troops have come in an attitude of friendship to the population, adding that the commission, in governing the country, will be guided only by right and justice, all without distinction being equal before the law.

DENIAL BY ITALIAN OFFICIAL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Saturday)—The Minister of Foreign Affairs firmly denies that he ever intended a military alliance between France and the Jugo-Slav Government, as stated in certain Italian newspapers.

WOMEN ORGANIZE VOTERS' LEAGUE

Successor to Fostering Education in Citizenship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The first congress of the National League of Women Voters, which determined on Saturday to make the League permanent, will complete this week the organization plans, and a program of desired legislation. The league starts with a splendid impetus derived from the success of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, whose dissolution only waits on events. Several meetings of the suffrage association remain on the program, but they are chiefly reminiscent of the half century and more of organized struggle for the vote. The business of the last three days of this victory convention of the suffrage workers of the nation belongs to this new League of Women Voters, which on a purely nonpartisan basis aims to help the women with the vote when they have it.

This new organization, which was set under way a year ago as a section of the suffrage association, was established as an independent entity by an overwhelmingly affirmative answer to the following question: "Shall the National League of Women Voters be made permanent for the purpose of fostering education in citizenship and of supporting improved legislation?"

The voting delegates numbered 507 and alternates 102. The convention then adopted the major outlines of a new form of national organization. Entire charge of the affairs of the league is placed in the hands of a board of 10 directors, seven elected regionally and three from the country at large. The board will select a national manager at a sufficient salary to get the best talent available, and she is to have responsibility for the national work under the direction of the national board. The board will meet at least once annually in each region. Each regional director is to have general supervision over the work of the states in her region. As for the chairman of the national board of directors, she will be named by the board from among its members. Mrs. Raymond Brown, of New York, who presented the proposed plan of organization, was appointed chairman of the committee on constitution.

The present auxiliaries of the suffrage association are to change their names, objects, and constitutions to conform to those of the league. The suffrage association adopted resolutions asking the league to make political education for the new women voters, but not excluding men, its first duty for 1920. It urged that the league make every effort to have the study of citizenship required in the public schools and colleges of every state, and that the league establish citizenship schools in the states and follow these with similar schools in the counties.

ADMIRAL KOLTCHAK AND PREMIER SHOT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—A representative of the Christian Science Monitor learns that definite news has reached London that Admiral Koltchak and his Premier, Victor Pepiakov, were shot by the revolutionaries at Irkutsk on February 7, as counter-revolutionaries.

Report From British Mission in South

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—A February 11 report from the British mission in South Russia states that the situation is somewhat improved, the Bolshevik advance toward Stavropol having stopped, while the Caucasus and Don armies' fronts were quiet. On the southern coast of the Sea of Azov, the volunteers have recovered much of the ground lost and in the Crimea have repulsed an attack south of Perekop.

"Iron Discipline Necessary"

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—A Moscow wireless message, transmits a speech by Apfelbaum Zinoviev, the head of the Petrograd Soviet, in that soviet, in which he said: "Our labor army will have to exist for several years. We have merely created conditions for a Socialistic construction; now we must come to the construction itself. Iron discipline is necessary. Two million of our best people will become leaders of the team."

WARNING ISSUED TO THE GERMAN PUBLIC

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin

BERLIN, Germany (Friday)—Lord Curzon's remark in his speech in the House of Lords, indicating a possible revision of the Peace Treaty, has created widespread interest here and is the subject of numerous editorials tonight. The Pan-German newspapers see in the speech an attempt of British statesmen to play a "double game." The Junker newspaper, the "Post"

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warns the German public against entertaining illusions on British good will.

On the other hand, the Socialist newspaper, the "Vorwärts," thinks that British statesmen now realize that the interests of the entente require that Germany should be saved from chaos and helped to begin the work of reconstruction. The newspaper adds that it will be interesting to see whether England really intends to make a serious stand against the French policy of aggression and aggrandizement.

PRESIDENT OF FRENCH CHAMBER ELECTED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Friday)—Yesterday Raoul Peret was elected president of the Chamber by a large majority, 372 votes against 20. After the election he made a speech thanking his colleagues and having lauded Paul Deschanel, said: "It has never been more necessary to practice a policy of results. The country hopes for more than words, when numerous problems are discussed which should be solved immediately. Financial restoration and the entire applications of the treaties demand that all France's energies shall not be found wanting."

The Chamber has the tremendous task of the reconstruction of the country before it and to accomplish this must have well-organized working methods everywhere."

Mr. Peret concluded thus: "It is for the Chamber to set an example and force the respect of all slanderers. As representatives of a victorious people, French parliamentarians must be worthy of it."

New Vice-President Elected

PARIS, France (Friday)—(Havas)—The Chamber of Deputies today elected Leon Berard, former Minister of Instruction, vice-president of the Chamber. Mr. Berard succeeds Raoul Peret, who was elected president of the Chamber on Thursday.

VENLOO-RUHRORT CANAL PROPOSAL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Antwerp correspondent

ANTWERP, Belgium (Friday)—The Venloo-Ruhrort canal project has not appeared advisable to the technicians, because it was not thought wise to sweep important trade between the Ruhr basin and the sea. The delegates quite understand the utility of a total or partial canalization of the Meuse and the modifications which must be made to outline the Scheldt-Meuse-Rhine canal. They frankly recognize that the orders relative to the passage of boats to Maestricht does not give sufficient returns to Belgian industry and commerce.

Water Communication Plans

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Brussels correspondent

BRUSSELS, Belgium (Thursday)—The last German-Belgian convention has decided, according to the "Libre Belgique," to publish shortly positive information relative to the Dutch-Belgian treaty.

The paper says that the treaty agrees to the establishment of water communications for boats of 2000 tons between Antwerp and Liège, and Antwerp and the Rhine.

Canal Project Is Adopted

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Antwerp correspondent

ANTWERP, Belgium (Friday)—The Noordijk Canal project has been adopted.

INVESTIGATION OF TESTIMONY ORDERED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

GRAND RAPIDS, Michigan—Judge C. W. Sessions in the District Court on Saturday morning, during the trial of Senator T. H. Newberry and co-defendants, ordered an investigation of the testimony given by William H. Richter, a Grand Rapids furniture worker. When Mr. Richter took the stand he proved to be a very reticent witness. He admitted on the stand that he talked with George W. Welsh, one of the respondents, for nearly an hour before he went on the stand.

State Senator Charles V. Deland was prominently mentioned in the testimony of George W. Welsh, who testified that Senator Deland had said that more than half the \$1000 he had received during the campaign was "velvet."

INDIANA STILL SEIZED

CHICAGO, Illinois—Maj. A. V. Dalrymple, federal prohibition officer for the central states, has announced that 40 dry agents last Wednesday seized 25 stills in raids in Terre Haute, Indiana, and arrested "probably hundreds of persons."

H. H. ASQUITH'S RETURN TO LONDON

Liberal Candidate in Paisley By-Election Welcomed by Cheering Crowd of Over 3000

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday)—H. H. Asquith, the former British Premier and Liberal candidate in the borough of Paisley by-election, returned here from Paisley on Friday night, his journey constituting as triumphal a progress as if he had been the leader of a cause which was sweeping the whole country. At Glasgow, Carlisle and Leicester, the former Premier had to address large crowds from his train, but the enthusiasm culminated at St. Pancras Station, where a cheering crowd of over 3000 people took more than 20 minutes in escorting him from the train to his car, a distance of about a dozen yards.

A considerable amount of the enthusiasm was quite probably due to nothing so much as to the delight which the British public take in a great, sporting fight, especially a fight against odds, such as the former Premier put up at Paisley.

Mr. Asquith had to speak from the roof of his car, as had also his daughter, Lady Bonham-Carter, to whom, if he is returned, he will owe a considerable share of his victory. Thereafter the car took over 30 minutes to get clear of the cheering crowd and away from the station. Mr. Asquith himself, it is said, thinks he has won a narrow victory.

STATEMENTS ISSUED BY SOCIALISTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York—An attempt to show that their legislative program was more potent than that of either Republican or Democratic party, and that some of the bills prepared by their party were later adopted as Labor measures, is to be made by the five suspended Socialists when they go on the stand this week. This statement was made last night by Assemblymen Charles Solomon and Samuel Orr. It may be that the Socialists will even go deeper into legislative history and tell of bills which they claim were obnoxious and detrimental.

In a statement given out last night by Assemblymen Solomon and Louis Waldman, it is declared that all the evidence given against the Socialists was secured by the prosecution after they had been suspended.

"It is noteworthy," reads the statement, "that not a single witness that appeared for Speaker Sweet has stated that his testimony was known to anyone prior to January 7, 1920. Whatever may be the weight of this evidence submitted against us by these witnesses, it is uncontrovertible that Speaker Sweet and his associates were not in possession of this evidence before our suspension."

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Through the window,
Through the window
Of the world,
Over city, over sea,
Down the river, flowing free
Toward its meeting with the sea,
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

The Rescue of a Dog

It would be interesting to know exactly how a certain foxhound regarded his three days' incarceration at Delingham during the recent blizzard. His owner's side of the story is this: Not anticipating a snowfall, High Joe was, as on many previous occasions, left in a hunting shack to spend the night alone, with the result that to save him and a friend were obliged to tramp through drifts of unmeasurable dimensions and over snow fields of immeasurable extent to find, at the end of a six-mile journey, a hungry but cordial dog ready to eat all that was set before him by his rescuers, who had not come empty handed. Up to the time of the arrival of the relief expedition High Joe was without question obliged to exert all of the philosophy he possessed, but that his faith in the all-powerful beneficence of his master ever burned low, or that his rescue was ever anything but confidently expected, it is impossible to imagine. Now suppose that High Joe could be induced to tell us the exact state of his mind today, how important that might prove. Rapturously greeted as a hero, carried in the arms of two great men six miles because the snow was too deep for him to walk in, and finally in receipt of an ovation on his return. Was ever so small a price paid as three cold days in a shack without food or fire, for such magnificent results?

An Airplane on the Nile

A dispatch from Cairo says that the Times airplane landed 425 miles up river at Assuan and no doubt it has "proceeded" by this time. But what a change from Antony's days, what a very great change from barges and roses and gleaming helmets and blank verse! No Cleopatra's barge with burnished throne and poop of beaten gold. No silver oars or cupids or suchlike conceits, but a good strong airplane that skims along in prosaic romance, whirling, chugging, spreading gasoline impartially and caring not a broken obolus for Antony or any other of the memories along Nile's banks as it roared onward. If Antony and Cleopatra had an airplane, it would more likely have been a hydroplane made of solid gold, riveted with emeralds and diamonds, its wings of material brought from silken Samarkand, its blades of quintessential cedar, everything that the most expensive and ponderous Roman fancy could imagine and install with a manorial self-satisfaction, while the Greek agent of a rival but lighter machine would have looked at Antony's first flight in it with elegant disapproval. But when Antony made his first landing, the centurion would have met as he kicked the desert sand out of his buskins and tried to remember that he was a Roman and not extremely glad there was none there to see his jolting save a crow or two and the bright sun.

Buried Rome

Archaeologists in France have been greatly encouraged by the success which has attended the excavations in Provence in search of more Roman architectural remains. It is thought, owing to the extent of the discoveries, that it will be possible to bring to light the roads which existed between the various Roman establishments of the south of France. Inscriptions and sculptured fragments have been found at Die in the Drôme, aqueducts, an immense gymnasium, a necropolis and ramparts at Orange; while at Vaison the Roman theater having been fully revealed, the statues discovered there in fragments are being placed in the neighboring museum. There is a Sabina, a Tiberius, a Hadrian and an Augustus.

The Stowaway

The romance of the sea is by no means exhausted, only as before, it seems to go better with sail than with steam and when the romance occurs on a schooner, the stage is perfectly set. As often happens the romance is brought to notice by the law, which in this case concerns itself with a writ of habeas corpus issued to obtain the freedom of a young French stowaway who hid herself on board the schooner Horatio G. Foss in the port of Cetta last June, which during the war was the port of the Swiss Federation. The stowaway must have found liberty very soon, for the next thing we hear about her is that the master of the Horatio G. Foss married her to the mate of his vessel. Now apparently, she has run against the inclusive-exclusive immigration laws of the United States and it is to be hoped that she obtain her freedom. When the master

of a schooner named the Horatio G. Foss so far relaxes from the severity of his position as to marry a stowaway to his mate, the lady, it would seem, deserves special consideration from the authorities.

An Old Street Directory

An odd reminder of the past turns up in the list of duplicates that the Massachusetts Historical Society has decided to sell from its collection of historic miscellany in the form of the first street directory of Boston, and for that matter the first street directory ever printed in what is now the United States. In 1768, when the broadside was printed, 110 names were enough for all the streets, alleys, lanes and squares of the town; and many of them read the same nowadays. For some years prior to 1768 the process of preparing the list had been engaging the authorities, and when the selectmen published it they were doubtless well satisfied with Paddy Lane, Frog Lane, Cow Lane, Pudding Lane and other quaint titles which a modern municipal government might regard as undignified and trivial.

The Uses of the Shark

Valuable as are the minerals of Alaska, and important as is its promise of future agricultural development, the world seems in a fair way to owe yet another debt of gratitude to it for a new kind of leather. The cow, horse, sheep, and goat have shed us, provided us with gloves, trunks, traveling bags, and whatever else is made of leather, but leather is becoming far more expensive than one likes to think of, and the idea of a new and unlimited supply is pleasant to contemplate. Alaska seems to have proved that such a supply is available, for an Alaskan plant has for some time been tanning the skin of the shark with results indicating that shark leather is not only something "just as good" but quite a bit better than the leather of ordinary use. The practical development of the plant was shown the other day by the visit of J. F. Lavarne of Alaska, expert in the art of the tanner, to Boston, Massachusetts, to secure new machinery, and to interest some of the fishing vessels of Gloucester in the new industry of gathering material for shark leather. For some time past, it appears also, various governments have been experimenting with the new product, taking up nearly all the shark leather that has yet been tanned, but at the same time shark-skin shoes have been worn by persons engaged in the industry with results that bear out all the claims made for shark leather.

Pure Water in Jerusalem

Slung across his strong back and held in place with a cord conveniently fastened to the legs, the water carrier still bears his goatskin filled with water, as he has done for ages, and travels the streets of Jerusalem vending water to the inhabitants. But his business is modernized, as one follows the observations of a traveler who reports that he nowadays fills his goatskin at the new water faucet which bring the pure water of the springs from near Bethlehem. Before the British occupation the water carrier would have filled his goatskin at one of the public wells which insufficiently supplied the city, and the new water system, with its pipes, faucets, and continuous supply of pure water is, in a practical way, probably one of the best things that has ever happened to Jerusalem in its whole history. Before the British engineers went to work the water supply of the city came from the most part in rain and was stored in pools and cisterns that were anything but properly taken care of, according to western standards.

ROSTAND'S MSS.

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
The public will not be permitted to see or read any of the unfinished work of Edmond Rostand, except one or two manuscripts which are in finished form as far as they go. This was the express wish of the poet and dramatist himself. There is, for example, a fragment of an epic on the "Battle of the Marne" and some other partly written compositions which, for the present, we must do without. Paris will, nevertheless, soon be treated to quite a feast of hitherto unpublished and unacted works. The first of these is a heroic comedy entitled "La Dernière Nuit de Don Juan," which will be produced by Mr. Hertz. There was to have been a prologue, but this was not written. "La Princesse Lointaine" was entirely rewritten and made over into a new version. Sarah Bernhardt owns the rights to this fantastic comedy and is thinking of offering the leading rôle in it to Ida Rubinstein. The fragment of "Faust" is a paraphrase of Goethe's drama. This, too, Sarah Bernhardt possesses, and rumor has it that she contemplates playing Mephistopheles herself. The last of these works which Rostand considered sufficiently finished for the eye of the public is "Les Douze Travaux," a poem on a grand scale written for a cinema film. It is described as "an original vision" of the adventures of Hercules. There is talk in Paris of playing this as a pantomime in one of the important theaters.

Future students of Rostand will be disappointed when they examine his manuscripts. He destroyed all notes and corrected pages as soon as a fair copy had been made. His manuscripts exist, therefore, only in the final form which he intended them to have.

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IN COSMOPOLITAN SAN FRANCISCO

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The cosmopolitanism of San Francisco has been the theme of much discussion. The elements of a number of foreign countries are represented in the settlements which lie within the radius of the city limits; to even a casual observer is evident the un-American aspect of Telegraph Hill, Chinatown, and the Latin quarter; these centers of European and Oriental life are points of interest to which every stranger is taken when he arrives in town; to the tourist guides, they are sources of regular income, the picture postal dealers use them as artistic staples, and they add to the atmosphere of the city that elusive quality known as "local color." To an unusual degree these foreign populations have kept their native customs; their individualities are as true to type as when the shores of the home-land were first left behind; their habits, tongue, and dress have remained unchanged. The process of transforming them to American citizens is slow; that is due both to the Americans and to themselves.

The Latin Colony

The Italians, Sicilians and Portuguese have settled on a hillside where the warm sun shines and the blue bay lies below. In their steep gardens goats are tethered; they love the twang of a guitar and snatches of song, and spaghetti is their everyday diet. They still speak in their southern dialects and dream of "home." The new country means little to these peasants transplanted from the old world, and they have a surprisingly slight intercourse with it. The Genoese and Sicilians follow the same trades here as on the shores of their own Mediterranean. At the edge of the quarter there are certain Italian restaurants, so-called, where tourists who are "doing" San Francisco dine during the course of an evening, while a former opera tenor sings them favorite arias and an orchestra plays rag-time to which they may dance. All classes mingle in these cellar cafes, and although they are somewhat frequented by the Italians, they have not the patronage of the majority of the native population as have other halls where the longshoremen and laboring men go for amusement. There the Latin temperament expresses itself naturally in really graceful dancing, and at times good, impromptu singing. Along Fisherman's Wharf, the love of color shows in the blue shirts and crimson sashes of the Sicilians; the boats with lateen sails and the men in their red tunics are both of a more picturesque land than practical America.

The Chinese and their settlement of 10,000 inhabitants are so well known to every frequenter of San Francisco that they form a part of the city. The shops and cafes which line Grant Avenue below California Street are familiar to every one; the tenements and market places off the beaten path where the silent orientals carry on their own affairs are still a mystery to most of the natives. The Chinese are both of a more picturesque land than practical America.

Japanese Color

The Japanese colony has settled in quite another part of the city. Out in a residential section old apartments have been made over to suit the needs of their new tenants. The front of the ground floor in almost every house has been fitted up as a small shop where merchandise of both Japanese and American make is stacked on narrow shelves. These miniature stores are usually in charge of Japanese women. The upper stories of the houses are crowded with large families which overflow on to the stairs and in the hallways. Babies of all sizes, who look like Japanese dolls come to life, play on the doorsteps of Post Street and quarrel in the alleyways.

There is closely associated with the activities which tend toward making a metropolis another class of foreign-born people in San Francisco who contribute in a large measure to the intellectual life of the city. They have become so much a part of the community in which they live that the thought of a different nationality is almost forgotten. They embody the ideals of the Old World and of the New. With that characteristic peculiar to the French people of all time, they have encouraged and produced what is best in art and literature. To the French colony which has become assimilated in the city itself, France owes much. To enumerate, there is an excellent French library, established in 1876 by the colonists and still maintained; there are several book stores located in the business districts of the city where the last editions from Paris may be purchased. A French company presents plays in their native tongue, and occasionally they put on very creditable light opera. During the winter, on Tuesday mornings, in the salon of an old French home, is given a series of critical readings to promote the study of the

best in French prose and drama. Purity of diction and brilliancy of interpretation make of these readings something to be stored away in the thought of those who hear them and to be taken out in memory long afterward and reflected upon. The society known as "The Friends of France" is banded together to encourage the continuance of esteem for the mother country and her interests. In a smaller way, groups of Americans are studying in classes to acquaint themselves more fully with the finished production of French thought.

What the French citizens of San Francisco have done in a literary way, a certain number of Italians have accomplished in a musical way. Each winter they offer operas, which, if not of the quality of those in the Metropolitan in New York, at least give an opportunity of making grand opera more familiar to the people of the Pacific coast, where it is so infrequently presented. San Francisco, through the very isolation of her position geographically, has great need of artistic and intellectual forces at home. The circumstances of her beginning and growth have caused her to work out her own salvation to an unusual degree and to develop a marked individuality.

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

A Boston Vocational Library

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

It was with deep interest that I read in The Christian Science Monitor of January 27 the report of Miss Florence Jackson's remarks on the need of a vocational library for Boston.

You may be glad to be able to inform your readers that the Boston branch of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, through its committee on vocational opportunities, has already entered upon the task of establishing such a library. This organization will have a room in an accessible location, and will employ a trained worker to collect, classify, and keep on file all current material relating to vocational opportunities for women and young people.

It is perhaps almost unnecessary to say that in its effort to establish a "Vocational Information Service" in Boston, the committee has the sympathy and approval of those most prominent in the work of vocational guidance in this region. Miss Susan Glavin, director of the Boston Placement Bureau; Miss Elizabeth E. Lewis, vocational counselor of the North Bennet Street Industrial School; Miss Alice M. Jordan, supervisor of work with children of the Boston Public Library; Mr. J. M. Brewer, director of vocational guidance at Harvard University, and others, have endorsed the project. Miss Jordan says, "Conditions in the business and industrial world change so rapidly that a vocational adviser requires the latest printed matter relating to the different vocations. As this is contained in newspapers and periodicals, a clipping and classifying service will be invaluable. I do not know of any library now supplying such service. . . . It is practically impossible to make such a collection alive and responsive to the demands of the moment as reflected in the present publications without the attention of a specialist. The library of vocational information will meet a real need."

The great problem to be solved by the committee now endeavoring to establish the library in question is the problem of funds. Eventually, the service will cost perhaps \$2400 a year. But a start could be made, with a part-time secretary and simple equipment, if the committee had at its disposal some \$1200. Part of this sum has already been collected. But the library needs a few more good-sized checks. Small contributions of a few dollars are welcomed by the committee, but gifts of large amounts are earnestly sought in order that the library may begin to function at once.

(Signed) SARA HENRY STITES,
Chairman of Committee on Vocational Opportunities, Association of Collegiate Alumnae, Boston Branch.
Boston, Massachusetts.

EXPORTING AUSTRALIAN FILMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—Cinematograph films cannot now be exported from the Commonwealth without the consent of the Minister for Customs. The proclamation issued by the Governor-General forbidding the exportation, gave as the reason for the ban the possibility that such export would be harmful to Australia unless a measure of supervision were exercised. Recently an enterprising photographer made a film of drought conditions in a portion of New South Wales and there was every possibility that this dry section of the vast island continent might go forth as typical of conditions in general. Australia has no intention of permitting any such false impression to go abroad. As a matter of fact, good rainfalls, following the film, offered opportunity for quite a different advertisement.

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WOMEN IN BRITISH EAST AFRICA

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

"British East Africa," said Lady Northey, the wife of the Governor-General of that protectorate, "is no place for women, unless of course they accompany their husbands who may be employed in an official capacity, or may be planting or farming on a large scale. In the latter case they must have capital; even so, the husband usually goes out first to make some sort of preparation for his wife." Sir Edward and Lady Northey are spending the next two or three months in London, owing to Lord Milner's wish to seize the opportunity of the Governor's presence in England to discuss with him many urgent problems concerning British East Africa.

Continuing the expression of her views regarding the possibility of woman settlement in the protectorate, Lady Northey said: "People are apt to forget that British East Africa is an absolutely new country, without railways and houses with all its wealth of natural resources lying latent and with a teeming native population as yet savage and undisciplined. It is a country in which the white man, if he is to keep his dignity, cannot himself do manual work but must be in a position to employ native labor."

"If there are absolutely no openings for anyone without capital, would it be advisable for women who have specialized in agriculture, and who have capital, to go and try their fortune there?" Lady Northey was asked. "No, such a thing would be quite impracticable," she said, "though I do know of one such case out there—two women with plenty of money, thorough sportswomen, and steeplechase riders, are running their own estate near Nairobi, but then there is absolutely nothing to distinguish them from men and they are quite an exceptional case. Africa, generally speaking, for a young and pleasing woman would not be possible, for apart from the question of natives, the life is much too free and easy altogether for her to be entirely on her own."

Wrongly Directed Boom

"This country," continued Lady Northey, "was not so very long ago being boomed as one to which intending settlers with little or no capital could go and make good. This is an entirely erroneous idea; it is no good a man thinking of going to British East Africa unless he has plenty of capital; then, I admit, the possibilities are unlimited. The man with £500 or so must try his venture in another country, for in such a country as British East Africa the man with small means becomes only a burden. It is a country in which everything remains to be done; fortunes will be made there, but before this can happen money must be put into the country."

The Labor problem in British East Africa is a very difficult one; the African native is not at all inclined to work, but Sir Edward Northey has a scheme for the registration of natives which he is intending to place before the government, so that every native will be obliged to work. This would, of course, be a great step forward, for were the difficulties of obtaining labor solved, Englishmen would be far more ready to invest their money in the country. Up to the present, labor has been a very uncertain quantity, which sometimes no amount of money will secure."

Funds Essential

"As an illustration of how essential it is to have funds out there," said Lady Northey, "I will tell you the case of a lady who went out with the idea of opening and running a hotel in Nairobi for people fresh out from England; the idea was for them to live at the hotel until they had fixed up a home for themselves. Well, the hotel was started, but the lady very soon became aware of the fact that she could not carry on without more funds and made a strong appeal to the government to help her; the help was refused and the hotel closed. This, and the two ladies I have already told you of who run their own farm, are the only ventures made by women on their own initiative in the country that I know of."

"The life is certainly a very pleasant one for women whose time is their own and who can take life very leisurely, and who in addition have their own car; under any other conditions the life would not be a very desirable one for Englishwomen."

A WONDERFUL CLIMB

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The Morning Post of London gives the description of a climb performed by a workman in the employ of the Marconi Company at their works in Chelmsford. A short time ago the highest part of a wireless mast 450 feet high, higher than the cross on the top of St. Paul's, was broken by a gale. How was it to be repaired?

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STREET LAMPS IN ROME

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Not that there is any aim at attractive beauty in the lamp posts themselves, but merely this, they are in Rome, and Rome by night is filled with so much unconscious charm, elusive color, opulence of background, opulence of history, of romance, that even the light shed by a lamp shining in a passage or at a turn of the road or in a courtyard seems to be endowed with a fascination that belongs essentially to Rome.

Near the Arch of Titus, it is best on a moonlight night when the marble slimmers like mother-of-pearl and the deep oval inside the archway is turned to a rich warm brown, is one of these lamps burning rather redly. It is a prosaic affair enough in itself, nothing to distinguish it from the lamps of Paris, New York, or London, only it is of Rome. Over it, the blue night sky and, sharing in its red and orange rays, the sparkling texture of the arch. Standing alone, its light rippling cheerfully around, it seems a mere gamin chatting of to-day among shadows and memories. But in one long white-walled street uncompromisingly Italian, is a lamp most grand, sedate, and serious. It occupies a bracket in an obtuse angle of a wall, and across the way are more white walls, but time-stained, pink, faint orange, violet. Their dye has been coming to them through the ages all unequally. The lamplight cross-checkers them with a still warmer beam while the blue, which comes down by night on silver threads among the walls of Rome, cools and baffles the warmer glow, so that people walk among amethyst shadows and topaz lights, while above them little domes and gleaming spires and more white walls, are blending and melting upon a sky of swimming sapphire.

This lamp and its neighbor opposite are aware! Rome is Rome to them. In their presence Rome sinks back into the old world. It is the medieval city, the city of the Caesars.

But to every lamp in Rome it is not given to brood over the past, in the Forum of Nervus a brass lamp throws high lights on chipped and chiseled columns and deep shadows across the ground, it radiates gently over opaline walls, rings praises on the value of a molding high above it and dies away upon an indigo sky, but its standard quivers with the passing of unceasing traffic, and with all its bravery it serves only to accent this incongruous Rome, Rome utterly past and very present. But so that we should not fall of mystery, step down some rusty, dusty old passage and listen for the sound of falling water in the darkness, pass through an alley under an iron grille and discover the obscure lights of Rome, the lights that light deserted corners and moss-grown walls, that send golden shafts flying across tiny, remote squares, that fall softly upon unsuspected bits of carved ornament, or discover for you the presence of some quiet little piazza sheltering under the walls of a slender, towering palace in the old quarter of the city.

And if one would see the light of a Roman lamp scattering like a spray of cloud, against the eternal blue of Rome's deep shadows, listen again for the splashing of a fountain or the calling-song of running water and follow where it leads. Perhaps you will come out on the Quirinal where a column of water, thin, straight as a pine pole, rises from a round basin and breaking out at the top in a blossom like a huge rose falls aslant, a white interwoven veil of vapor into the basin. The lamps, for there are three grouped on a modern iron standard, flash half light, half irregular shadow, variable as a shivering breeze through the transparent column, and as well strike simply on the statue of the Horse Tamer, who leads his horse out forever in their light.

The same lure of water may draw one on other nights to where impatient shadows leap among wandering beams of light on the waters of innumerable fountains splashing in the darkness. You may come, but not called by the sound of waters, to a small square, and so to look upon a zone of lamps that cluster round the pediment of a column white and stately. Their light forms a nimbus of pale lemon, faint rose and gold, but the marble column soars out from their warmth and rises through regions of pearl, ivory, and azure to thrust the dark form of a cloaked and bowing saint up into the darkness of the vault of sky. The saint surveys Rome from this altitude.

If by chance he should turn his gaze downward he might behold a figure that steals quietly out from a side street, traverses the purple shadows and stands among the lights. The rose and violet shawl she wears burns into sudden radiance and fills the night with bloom. Rome is Rome. It is under Roman lamps that such pictures as these are made.

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OBJECT STATED OF ULSTER MISSION

The Hon. William Coote Says It Visited United States to Explain Situation in Ireland—No Oppression There, He Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Members of the Ulster mission to the United States, who reached this city on Saturday and yesterday, made addresses in a number of Protestant churches yesterday. The Hon. William Coote, leader of the mission, spoke yesterday noon at a meeting of the Tremont Temple Brotherhood in Tremont Temple, the largest Baptist church in New England. He was introduced by the Rev. David M. Lockrow, who declared that the question of British and American friendship was a religious question and that anyone who did anything to disrupt that friendship was an enemy to the future of civilization.

Mr. Coote said that Ireland today was the pivot of trouble in his own country, Great Britain, and between that country and the United States. When a man came here and styled himself "President of a republic that never existed," he said, the people of the north would object to another republic by our side, and giving power to people who were our enemies during the war.

Ulster, said Mr. Coote, had no objection to a republican form of government, but he contended that the British Government was as democratic as that of this country. He saw no reason to make a change. In any event, "we would object to another republic by our side, and giving power to people who were our enemies during the war."

Roman Catholics, he asserted, are under no disabilities in Ireland now. Ireland had the right to have one representative in Parliament for every 40,000 inhabitants, though the rest of Great Britain had only one representative for every 73,000 inhabitants. Local government in Ireland, he said, is elected on a basis of manhood suffrage. Formerly landlordism was a great evil, but the British Government had remedied that by providing a fund of \$740,000,000, available at 3 1/2 per cent interest, to aid farmers, irrespective of class or creed. Great Britain had to pay 6 per cent on loans to this country during the war, but continued to lend money to Irish farmers at 3 1/2 per cent. The British Government had also advanced \$50,000,000 at an even lower rate of interest to build homes for Irish agricultural laborers; four-room houses, of stone and lime, renting at 30 to 35 cents a week. Scotland and England had not been thus favored.

For the last 40 years, Mr. Coote declared, Great Britain had sought to be "more than just" to the Irish people. It had built railroads in western Ireland to develop industries, and had furnished boats for Irish fishermen, even providing Scottish instructors to teach the Irish how to fish profitably. Ireland, he said, has not been oppressed.

As for self-determination, he declared that Ireland was not a nation, and that it could no more be allowed to secede from the Empire than the South could secede from the United States. Great Britain could not let Ireland be made a base for invasion by some strong power; Germany would probably Germanize Russia, and might attack again. Sinn Fein had plotted with Germany; Sinn Fein was Bolshevism, outrage, aiming to destroy. Priests, he said, had urged congregations to shoot conscription officers during the war.

"Irish Republic's" Bonds

Decision Made to Begin This Week Campaign for Their Sale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—At a conference yesterday it was decided to begin this week a local campaign for the sale of bonds of the "Irish Republic," the proceeds of which, it is said, will be devoted toward establishing a judicial system in Ireland and a consular service, encouraging the sea industries of Ireland, reporting upon and developing industries, forming a civil service, reopening technical schools, establishing land tenancy societies and a land mortgage bank to aid them, and replanting forest areas. The personnel by which the campaign will be carried on has not been fully determined, but will be announced soon.

A mass meeting in the interest of Sinn Fein was held last evening in Symphony Hall and was largely attended. Harry Boland, secretary of Eamon de Valera, said that Great Britain's strongest and most legitimate claim with respect to Ireland was that for the sake of British security Ireland could not be allowed to become a base of invasion. That could be provided against, he said, by an agreement whereby Ireland would permit no armies to enter it while Great Britain was at war, or by a "Monroe Doctrine" which Great Britain might proclaim for the British Isles. The Rev. Jonathan C. Day, introduced as a Presbyterian clergyman from New York, said that the Ulster question was not a religious question, as did Mr. Boland.

OFFICIAL FIGURES OF SCHLESWIG VOTE

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Thursday)—Denmark won an overwhelming victory in the plebiscite held in the first zone of the Province of Schleswig by which the future status of that district was determined, according to official figures issued this

morning. These figures show that Danish adherents cast 75,023 votes, while the Germans polled but 25,057. The international commission having in charge the plebiscite to determine the status of Schleswig had decided to postpone the voting in the second zone to March 14, it was announced today.

German Comment on Result
BERLIN, Germany (Thursday)—In view of the strength of the German minority vote in the balloting in the north Schleswig zone this week there is confidence in official quarters, says the "Lokal Anzeiger" today, that the election in the second zone will result in a pronounced victory for the Germans. The second zone, it is estimated, contains only about 9 per cent of Danish-speaking population.

The newspaper declares that the overwhelming German vote in Tonnen and Hoyer cannot fail to impress the international commission when it comes to give final consideration to the whole Schleswig problem.

Wednesday—This afternoon's Berlin newspapers regretfully admit that northern Schleswig was lost to Germany through Tuesday's plebiscite, but they complain that the conditions surrounding the voting were unfair. The returns, says the "Vorwärts," demonstrate the injustice of the bloc system. The "Lokal Anzeiger" says the Danes have no reason to be jubilant, their wishes being fulfilled without their having moved a finger. The "Berliner Tageblatt" thinks that the Danish jubilation is possibly premature. "It is far easier to annex 6000 Germans than to assimilate them," the newspaper says. The "Zeitung am Mittag" charges the French with deliberately molesting Germans who were attempting to enter the voting booths.

WEEKLY BUDGET OF £6 IS CRITICIZED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Friday)—Sir Lynden Macassey, counsel for the employers, today continued his statement before the dockers' court of inquiry. He criticized M. E. Bevin's weekly budget of £6 for a workman's family of five, and submitted an alternative budget amounting to £3 13s. 6d., based on the standard of Lord Sumner's committee. Counsel declared that, using a very conservative figure, the most of the dockers' claims would be over £13,000,000. Sir Alfred Booth, in fact, gave £20,000,000 as the maximum and £15,000,000 as the lowest figure.

Referring to the proposal that the whole cost could be paid out of the shipowners' profits, Sir Lynden pointed out that the shipowners were probably not responsible for much more than 25 per cent of the labor in port. So far as the rest of the port employers were concerned, obviously the cost must inevitably be passed on to the consumer, and any other course would be economically impracticable. Concluding, Sir Lynden said that the employers were anxious to go as far as possible toward meeting the claims of the Transport Workers Federation, but found themselves limited by the stern constraint of economic circumstances, which must be seriously considered by the court.

PLEA FOR FRENCH MINERS' SECURITY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris
PARIS, France (Saturday)—Francis Lefebvre, Deputy from Nord, has asked the Chamber by interpellation what measures the government intends to take to assure the miners' security. He stated that mines controllers have neglected the fact that the construction of machinery is very slow, and that therefore the output of the mines is necessarily small. He also asked that a technical council, composed of mine owners and workers, be formed. Anthony Borrell, Undersecretary of State for Mines, in answer, said that the mines had been left in a terrible condition by the Germans and that everything had to be reconstructed, but that the government would do its utmost to better the working conditions.

TASKS OF FRENCH FINANCE COMMISSION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris
PARIS, France (Saturday)—Mr. Raiberti, deputy for Alpes-Maritimes, has been elected president of the commission of finance, replacing Raoul Peret, the president of the Chamber. Mr. Raiberti expressed thanks and explained the commission's tasks, which included the reestablishment of the equilibrium of the budget, the curtailing of public expenses, and the enforcement of the payment due from Germany.

BELGIAN UNITY DEFENDED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Brussels correspondent
BRUSSELS, Belgium (Friday)—Emile Vandervelde, Belgian Minister of Justice, answering an interpellation relative to a campaign of certain Activist newspapers against him, justified his conduct that had been assailed, and said that public opinion would not permit the national unity to be attacked, declaring that Belgium is and will always remain one and indivisible.

PLEBISCITE COMMISSION NAMED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris
PARIS, France (Friday)—The International Commission will leave Paris today to organize a plebiscite in Marienwerder. The commission is presided over by Mr. Pavia, representative of Italy, the other members being Count de Cheridy for France, H. Beaumont for Great Britain, and Mr. Ida for Japan.

RAILROAD UNIONS TO AWAIT AWARDS

Trainmen's Brotherhood Agrees to Abide by Action of Federal Tribunal—Maintenance of Way Employees Defer Strike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Provisional settlement of the wage dispute between the United States Railroad Administration and the representatives of 2,000,000 employees having been effected by their acceptance of President Wilson's proposal to use his influence to obtain a speedy investigation of their demands, either by a tribunal to be created by Congress or, appointed by him, the prospects are now good that the period of federal control of railroads will end on March 1 without a strike. Pending action of Congress, President Wilson is expected this week to make good his promise to appoint a committee of experts representing both the employees and the railroads, which will be charged with the task of developing, in the shortest possible time, the facts bearing on a just standard of wages and to report to the President, and, through him, to what tribunal may be established. A general meeting of railroad union representatives has been called for February 23, in Washington, to consider and pass upon the President's proposals.

Joint Commission Proposed

This gathering of union representatives will also consider the advisability of the immediate creation of a special joint commission, composed of an equal number of representatives selected by the railroad companies and the unions, and invested with full authority to deal with the wage controversy. The union representatives who left with President Wilson on Saturday to obtain the consent of the railroad companies to this plan before the meeting here on February 23, but there was nothing in the President's statement to indicate that he would act to establish such a commission until after Congress had shown, in pending railroad legislation, whether a permanent wage tribunal would be created. It was noteworthy that the unions did not include the public in the personnel of the proposed commission.

The strike called for tomorrow by the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees was called off for the present by Allen E. Barker, president of the brotherhood, after receiving telegrams from President Wilson and Walker D. Hines, Director-General of Railroads, who pointed out the necessity for taking such action. Mr. Hines, in his telegram, advised a cancellation of your organization, as well as for urgent public interests.

Another potent influence, it is believed, is the fact that the other railroad brotherhoods and the American Federation of Labor were against a strike, and the maintenance of way employees, therefore, would have been isolated.

President Wilson's Demand

To the president of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, President Wilson wrote as follows: "Yesterday I addressed to the chief executives of the principal railroad labor organizations, including the one to which you are president, a message, a copy of which has been transmitted to you at Detroit. I have just received a response indicating the purpose of the organization generally to conform to the principles of my message, to bring it to the attention of the membership and to hold a convention here on February 23 for the purpose of carrying the matter into effect. "I note with surprise and disappointment that your organization is the one addressed which has not expressed its concurrence in this method of handling the matter, and I understand that no advice has yet been received of withdrawal of your strike order which was sent out several days ago. The Director-General of Railroads explained this situation to your committee as soon as it presented to him advice of the strike order, and he has since summarized the position of the government in a telegram to you which I fully endorse. "I ask you to take at once the necessary steps to withdraw the strike order and to make sure that no interruption whatever to transportation occurs on that account at this critical period. I feel sure that you and your associates, upon full consideration, will realize that you cannot, in justice to your membership and the citizens generally of the United States, persist in a course which is opposed to your obligation."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Agents of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who is charged with the enforcement of national prohibition, are proceeding in various cities against owners of saloons or other places where signs or advertisements of intoxicating liquors have not been removed. Under the Volstead Act, the words "whisky, wine, and so forth," could not be legally displayed after the date national prohibition became effective, January 16 last, and the penalty for failing to obliterate such words is a fine of \$500. Some local agents of the bureau, as in New York City, allowed a period of 30 days in which the illegal words were to be effaced, and this period expires today.

No Trouble Expected in New England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—It is understood that no action is expected to be necessary in this district to compel compliance with the Volstead Act in the matter of removal of signs advertising liquor. According to Arthur J. Davis, superintendent of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, liquor men have shown a disposition to obey the law, and the authorities have tried to allow a reasonable time for removal of those signs which were so placed or fastened as to make it difficult to take them down.

Essential to Good Housekeeping

Excelsior Quilted Mattress Co.
15 Laight Street, New York, N. Y.

vious duty to the country, to the direct and specific request of the government, and also to the attitude of all other railroad labor organizations, all for the mere purpose of objecting to the procedure I have proposed, which is the only practicable method of obtaining a prompt and reasonable settlement of the important wage questions now pending. I also ask you to send my message and its inclosure to all your members and give them the opportunity of cooperating with all the rest of the railroad labor in handling the matter. (Signed) WOODROW WILSON.

Lower Living Cost Forecast

As a correlative factor, President Wilson told the union representatives that the government's campaign to reduce the cost of living, while not productive, in all respects, of satisfactory results, will be continued aggressively, and in view of this and all other considerations, he said he had the right to request that any Labor organization which had a strike order outstanding should withdraw it immediately and await an orderly solution of the issue. The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen acquiesced in the President's view, but the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees merely recalled the strike order, without agreeing to abide by the future course of the President.

Mr. Hines, in his letter to the President on the controversy, stated that the worst issues were so complex that the Railroad Administration could not hope to reach a fair solution before March 1, and recommended the committee of experts the President will appoint, which will continue to analyze data already accumulated after that organization loses jurisdiction. Simply to have removed inequalities in wages as between classes of employees, Mr. Hines estimated, would have entailed an additional wage expense of \$375,000,000 a year, while to have granted their full demands would have cost more than \$800,000,000. Representatives of the employees told the President that they were submitting to his views as a patriotic duty during the period of restriction, but said the employees could not be expected to wait long. They thought a commission should be able to act within 60 days, which was the period fixed for a report by the commission investigating the bituminous coal industry.

President Wilson promised to use his utmost personal influence to safeguard the interests of the employees after the railroads are returned to private operation.

LIQUOR SIGNS MUST BE REMOVED AT ONCE

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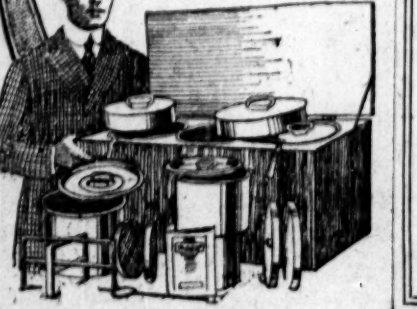
12,500 Rapids
Low Factory Price
Write Me Today!

I am making a low price drive on the first 12,500 Rapids sold on this plan. I have made these offers before, just like the department stores do. The big difference is that you get absolutely lowest factory-to-kitchen price from me. The

Try It Thirty Days at My Risk

I want you to use the Rapid 30 days in your kitchen, then decide whether to keep it. I am confident you will be delighted with it. You'll find it saves fuel, time, labor, etc. Send for My Big Home Science Book. Tells how to cook and prepare the dishes you serve on your table. Given details of my 30 days' trial offer and special low factory price proposition.

Wm. CAMPBELL, President
THE WM. CAMPBELL CO.
Dept. 878
Detroit, Mich.



FULL COOPERATIVE PLAN IS INDORSED

Farmer-Labor Congress, in Its Chicago Meeting, Proposes the Inclusion of Banks, Daily Press, and Buying and Selling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—The All-America Farmer-Labor Cooperative Congress, which was made a permanent organization here to further the interests of cooperative buying and selling in the United States, at its closing session adopted a program calling for the establishment of a system of cooperative banking, outlined legislation the organization wants, appointed a permanent committee to work out detailed plans for the establishment of a cooperatively owned daily press, and voted to establish a central educational department to carry on an educational campaign on the subject of cooperative activities.

The cooperative banking program calls for the establishment of cooperatively owned banks by workers and farmers. It indorses the credit union system of Massachusetts and other states, and petitions the Congress of the United States to enact an early date a general law authorizing the creation of "credit union or peoples' banks." The report of the committee, which was adopted by the cooperative meeting, declared that the need of banking and credit agencies owned and controlled by the workers and farmers was the most urgent need in the promotion of cooperation in the United States.

Program Comprehensive

The convention appointed a permanent committee of five members to advise upon the cooperation of banks to be established by cooperative Labor and farmer organizations throughout the different states. The committee is composed of Warren S. Stone, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, who was also chairman of the committee of the cooperative congress on banking and credits; George P. Hampton; C. H. Gustafson, president of the Nebraska Farmers Union; Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, and Frank A. Rust, secretary-manager of the Trades Union of Seattle.

In the discussion of banking, the railroad brotherhoods were usually mentioned as the logical organizations to lead out in the cooperative banking ventures, with other Labor and farmer organizations assisting. Mr. Stone declared he considered this move the most essential undertaking for the success of the cooperatives. If they could develop a system of cooperative banking and credits, he had no fears for the cooperative movement. The banks to be organized, it was explained, would be under a system adapted to the existing laws, but stamped with a cooperative character. The committee on the "people's press movement" recommended that the conference adopt and lay down broad general rules to govern the establishment and maintenance of a daily press owned by the people. Its recommendations were indorsed.

The general plan laid down a policy that the organization encourage the establishment of daily newspapers as rapidly as possible throughout the nation, and particularly in the great industrial centers, the press to be financed by Labor and farmer organizations. It also called for the organization, as soon as possible, of a cooperative news service, and recommended that existing papers be encouraged to secure control of or establish their own cooperative mills and pulp supply, in order that print paper may be assured for them and for contemplated newspapers. The details of the establishment of the "people's press" was

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placed in the hands of a permanent committee composed of five members. The convention asked that government operation of the railroads be extended two years, and indorsed the fundamental ideas of the Plumb plan. Its legislative program called upon the Congress of the United States to pass a bill to permit the incorporation of cooperative societies under federal law. This action is wanted, it is explained, because in certain states, Minnesota and New York State being mentioned, efforts are being made to hinder the organization of cooperative societies. It was further explained that state laws are not uniform, and if a federal law was passed, it would enable the formation of societies on a uniform basis.

A. C. Townley, president of the Non-partisan League, though not a delegate, appeared before the congress and protested against the wording of a report by the legislative committee which urged state control instead of state ownership of insurance and certain public utilities.

STATUS OF GERMAN SHIPS IS ASKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—President Wilson will reply to a charge made by F. B. Brandegee (R.), Senator from Connecticut, that a secret agreement existed between the President and Great Britain concerning the disposal of German ships to certain interests. Mr. Brandegee said he had reason

DARWIN'S WELCOME TO WORLD FLIERS

Captain Ross Smith's Five-Day Flight to Australia From London Makes Port Darwin New Front Door of the Continent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Twenty-eight days out from London, the great Vickers-Vimy aeroplane crossed the 450 miles of ocean between Timor (Atambua) and Darwin in an easy flight of 7 hours and 20 minutes and circled down to the Fannie Bay landing in North Australia. At 3:40 p. m. the world flight which gave Ross Smith £10,000 and a knighthood and made Darwin the new front door of Australia had ended. Eleven thousand miles had been covered in five days and four hours actual flying time, at a speed averaging 85 miles an hour.

A wireless message from Timor, the picturesque little Portuguese outpost in the Pacific, told Darwin that Ross Smith had begun the last stage at 8:20 a. m. The Australian cruiser Sydney, the conqueror of the Emden, was lying about 180 miles off Darwin, waiting to assist the airmen if needed, and at 1 p. m. the huge plane, looking like a moving speck, was sighted by the cruiser. The Sydney's searchlight was turned on the plane, and the airmen, who had been sighted by the Australians at the cloud, the Sydney was Australia's first handshake, Australia's guarantee of safety, Australia's naval welcome to the men who rode over the seas, not upon them.

A Former Back Door

The cliffs of Darwin, the despised back door of a continent, were soon thronged with watchers who had caught the Sydney's story. Early in the afternoon, 6000 feet up, the Vickers-Vimy sighted the lighthouse at Point Charles, 16 miles from Darwin. Then the hastily prepared aerodrome at Fannie Bay, with its white center, was picked up and the aeroplane circled and swooped, coming to earth as easily as some giant bird. Australia had ceased to be a sea-protected continent, and the back door had become the front, for Darwin was now five days from London.

When the airmen left London newspapers were selling papers with highly colored accounts of revolution in Darwin—the quiet deportation of officials whose work is now under investigation by royal commission. But when the engine stopped at Fannie Bay, the temperature was 90 degrees in the shade and the enthusiasm was many degrees warmer. After official welcomes by the Mayor of Darwin, the administrator of the northern territory, and the representative of the defense department, the crew of the Vickers-Vimy were carried shoulder high to the jail, the nearest center of hospitality! Darwin's welcome followed later.

Java's Famed Hospitality

The dinner in the Victoria Hotel, Darwin, on Wednesday night deserves to be fitted into the story of the world trip. The guests of honor were Capt. Ross Smith, Military Cross and Bar, Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Force Cross; Lieut. Keith Smith, now a knight, of the Royal Air Force; Sergt. W. M. Shires, air force mechanic, and Sergt. J. M. Bennett, air force mechanic. Mr. Justice Ewing, the royal commissioner who is probing Darwin's grievances, was chairman and associated with him were Stanforth Smith, acting administrator of the northern territory of Australia, and Robert Toupin, Mayor of Darwin.

"Nowhere have we had such a welcome as at Darwin. On behalf of myself and my companions I thank you most heartily," said Capt. Ross Smith. His brother, Keith Smith, was asked by the administrator how it was that they got out of Java within a month, in view of the famed hospitality. Remembering that they were almost hopelessly bogged in Sourabaya and that 800 yards of bamboo matting had to be laid down to enable the machine to get away, Keith Smith replied dryly: "We got out of Java on bamboo matting. We reached Sourabaya at noon, spent seven hours digging out the aeroplane, and three hours eating our dinner. Then we got up at 6 o'clock in the morning and spent five more hours digging out the aeroplane. That is how we left Java."

New Link With Outer World
"Practically 50 years ago the cable which brought Australia into telegraphic touch with the world was landed at Darwin," said the administrator. That day Darwin was the landing place of Australian aviators whose skill and daring had forged a new link between Australia and the outer world.

The Mayor of Darwin looked forward to seeing the town the last port of call and entry for a speedy mail and passenger service between the cities of the south of Australia and Europe, Asia and America.

In the address of welcome presented by citizens of Darwin were the following sentences: "This great contest over space, in which you have been so signally successful, has placed the coping stone on the triumphal arch raised by ability and Australian valor on the great battle fields of the world. It has enshrined Australian chivalry and resources in the Pantheon of the nations, where the whole world will do homage to your unique exploit."

The congratulations of His Majesty the King, the Governor-General and the Prime Minister of Australia, were among the scores of messages which poured in on Capt. Ross Smith, and he showed his fairness and modesty by emphasizing that his success had been due mainly to the work of his mechanics.

What manner of man is this soldier-

aviator? He went from Adelaide, South Australia, as a trooper in the original First Brigade of Light Horse, won a commission for cool daring work on Gallipoli with his machine gun, joined the Australian Flying Corps and became the most expert pilot in Palestine. His daring feats included an attack upon two German airmen, both of whom he destroyed after an extraordinary chase within a few feet of the ground over rough country and near telegraph poles.

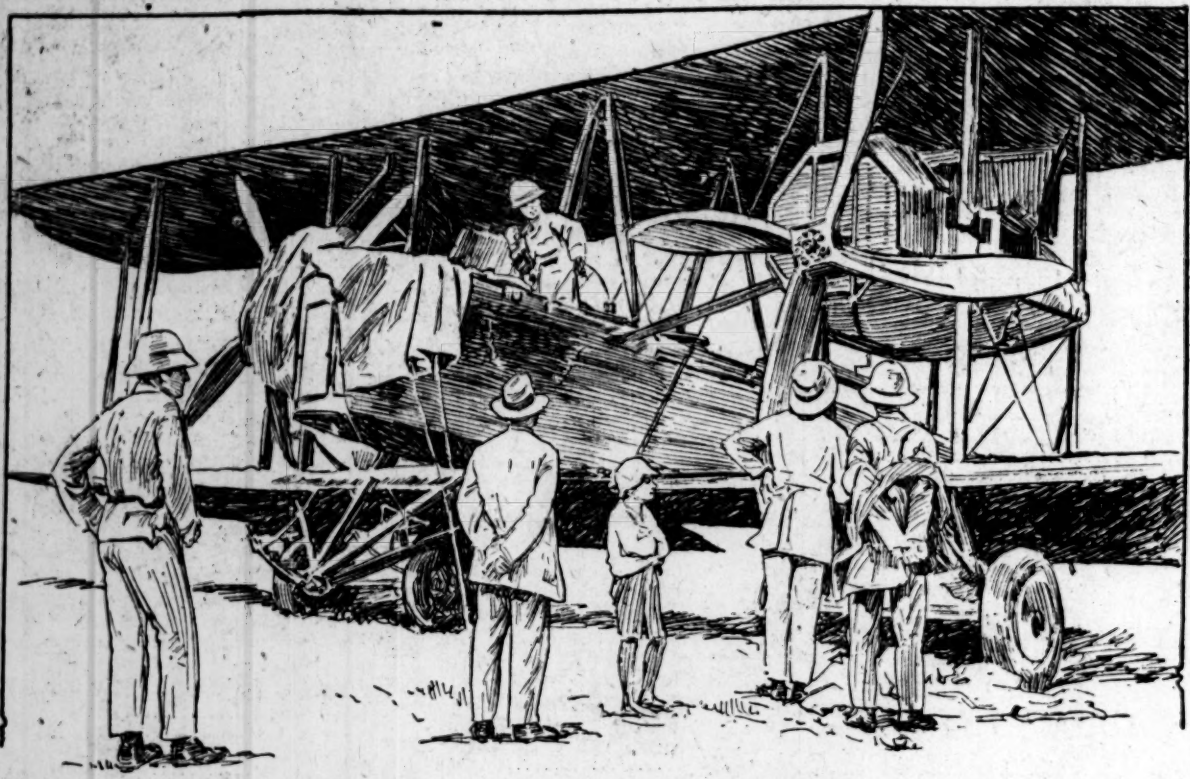
Ross Smith and his brother attended Queen's School, North Adelaide, as boarders, and the future world-flier

and his men reached Camooweal, Concurry, and Charleville, the latter in Queensland. While leaving Charleville, there was a report and the machine landed, apparently hopelessly broken down. The federal government offered Ross Smith an aeroplane with which to fly from Charleville, and the Queensland government placed the railway workshops at his disposal. But the man who had dug his machine out of Sourabaya mud was determined to finish his flight, and the broken engine was taken by train to Ipswich workshops for repair. Special mechanics were also sent to

sometimes, in the frequent periods of congestion, they may take as many as 14 days. With relays of fast fliers, the aeroplane may yet challenge the supremacy of the under-water cable, as a carrier of news.

Honors for Fliers

By completing the flight to Darwin well within the stipulated 30 days, Ross Smith wins the Commonwealth prize of £10,000 and the £500 offered by the Sun of Sydney and the Herald of Melbourne. Ross Smith has been made a Knight of the Order of the British Empire and the same distinc-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph, courtesy of The Herald, Melbourne

Captain Ross Smith at Fannie Bay, Australia

Aviator completes flight on his Vickers-Vimy aeroplane from London to Port Darwin

was captain of the first eleven in 1908. Every member of his eleven afterward enlisted for active service, five being killed and five wounded. In 1910 he was one of three South Australian youths who formed with other Australians a company of mounted cadets. The party visited the United States as well as Great Britain.

The Helpful Smile

Perhaps the best tribute paid to Sir Ross Smith comes from his companions on the long voyage to Darwin. They say that his smile and cool determination carried them through any difficulties. When the machine seemed hopelessly bogged in Sourabaya, Ross Smith never for an instant lost confidence in victory, and his cheery smile and warm praise were a continual incentive.

The time-table for the voyage by air was as follows:

Left London	Nov. 12
Reached Lyons	Nov. 12
Reached Pisa	Nov. 13
Reached Rome	Nov. 15
Reached Taranto	Nov. 16
Reached Suda Bay	Nov. 17
Reached Cairo	Nov. 18
Reached Damascus	Nov. 19
Reached Ramadise	Nov. 21
Reached Basra	Nov. 22
Reached Bander Abbas	Nov. 23
Reached Karachi	Nov. 24
Reached Delhi	Nov. 25
Reached Allahabad	Nov. 27
Reached Calcutta	Nov. 28
Reached Akyab	Nov. 29
Reached Rangoon	Nov. 30
Reached Bangkok	Dec. 1
Reached Singora	Dec. 2
Reached Singapore	Dec. 4
Reached Kallidj	Dec. 6
Reached Sourabaya	Dec. 7
Reached Bima	Dec. 8
Reached Timor	Dec. 9
Reached Darwin	Dec. 10

While the great Vickers-Vimy machine rested at Fannie Bay, a small old-fashioned aeroplane drifted in through the clouds, and came to rest near its huge rival. Captain Wrigley, who had flown across Australia to map out the route for Ross Smith, stepped out and received congratulations on his exploit. The old fighting plane, flown by Captain Wrigley, had a radius of only 400 miles, yet it had to bridge a gap of 1000 miles from Concurry to Darwin, without railway, road, or telegraph line and with only a few settlers, 50 to 100 miles apart, in the event of the flier being forced to seek assistance. A daring trip in a small motor car by Lieutenants MacGinnis and Pysh of the Australian corps established landing grounds and petrol and oil depots, thus reducing the 1000-mile gap to a 400-mile stretch.

Transcontinental Flight Begins

Captain Wrigley's Melbourne to Darwin journey, described with enthusiasm by Major-General Legge, chief of the general staff, as another record for Australia and in every respect a performance reflecting the greatest credit on his care and courage, mapped out the route which Ross Smith must follow in the concluding stage of his long trip, the air voyage from Darwin to Adelaide. The perils of the transcontinental flight were, soon apparent in the mishaps which befell the world-trippers.

Engine and tire troubles delayed Sir Ross Smith at Darwin for a few hours, and when his machine did rise, owing to the small incline, it just cleared the tree tops of the aerodrome by a foot or two. It was intended to fly from Darwin to Anthony's Lagoons, a stretch of between 500 and 600 miles. When within 16 miles of Anthony's Lagoons one of the blades of the propeller, which had been damaged when a hawk collided with it while the machine was leaving Calcutta, split and a forced landing was made. Four days' steady work by the mechanics overcame the difficulty and the voyage was resumed. That four days' silence stirred all Australia and brought home the perils of the dry, unknown country over which the flight had been undertaken. Most fortunately the machine was seen by a boring camp, which was just breaking up, and this fact meant a great deal to the four men.

Resuming their flight, Ross Smith

Air Possibilities Discussed

In an interview given by Sir Ross Smith to the representative of The Sun, of Sydney, he considered that there were great possibilities for a commercial aerial service between England and Australia, the proposed sections of the route being as follows: London to Cairo, Cairo to Calcutta, Calcutta to Singapore, Singapore to Darwin, Darwin to Melbourne.

The first stages will offer few difficulties in the future with the development now going on, but the next stage is more difficult. "From Calcutta onward," said Sir Ross Smith, "there are not many aerodromes at which suitable landing places are provided. Landing places should be at more frequent intervals in view of possible trouble to engine and machine. The greater part of the country over which we flew from Calcutta to Singapore was either jungle or swamp. Between Singapore and Java, the Dutch authorities have constructed an aerodrome at Banca Island. There are several good aerodromes in western Java, but the one at Sourabaya is unsuitable. From Calcutta onward, aviation is in an undeveloped state."

He pointed out that while the first two stages of the route could be carried on quite successfully with aeroplanes, from Calcutta onward seaplanes would be the best and by far the most economical. The seaplanes would normally follow the coast line nearly the whole way and at many places along the route there were suitable seaplane harbors in which a seaplane could alight safely in case of trouble while an aeroplane would have great difficulty in finding a place to land.

The flight to Darwin occupied less than six days' actual flying time, whereas cable messages often take five days in transit from London and

tion has been conferred on Lieut. Keith Smith, the relieving pilot of the machine. The mechanics, Sergeants Bennett and Shiers, have each been awarded bars to their air force medals.

The story of the successful world flight must be tinged with regret at the breakdown of Mr. Poulet's little machine at Moulmein. The Frenchman left Paris on October 14, announcing that he would be in Melbourne on November 11, and he covered 7500 miles in 57 days before his machine finally collapsed. A portion of the trip was made alone in company with the Vickers-Vimy and the Australians reached Rangoon, the capital of Burma, at 11:30 on November 30, one hour ahead of the Frenchman, having cut down his lead of 3000 miles. When the Frenchman tried to leave Rangoon, his machine ran into a fog and he had to turn back, next day the tires of his machine burst, and on the third occasion his engine broke down.

Like a true sportsman, Capt. Ross Smith had told Mr. Poulet that the special aerodromes constructed for him at the expense of the Vickers-Vimy Company on Sumbawa, Flores, and Timor islands were at the Frenchman's service.

RAILWAY RATES INCREASED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Following the increase in railway expenditure caused by the raising of the basic minimum wage to £3.17s. a week, the New South Wales Railway Commissioners announced an increase of 20 per cent on all passenger fares and of 10 per cent on goods freight. The increase in the basic wage is to be paid to all employees in the public service whose salaries are under £525 per annum. Workers complain that the increase in the cost of living more than counterbalances the increase in wages. But there are very large numbers outside the unions who have to suffer the increase in the cost of commodities without any increase in their income.

FUTURE OF BRITISH FOOD MINISTRY

G. H. Roberts, Food Controller, Announces Ministry Will Automatically End in August

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—G. H. Roberts, the Food Controller, addressing the representatives of Labor organizations at the Grosvenor Hotel recently, referred to the arrangements which have been made for reopening trade with Russia. The political aspect of the question, he said, did not concern him as Food Minister; what he had to consider was the securing of adequate supplies of food. The allied governments were now prepared to enter into an arrangement with Russian cooperative agencies, to permit the exchange of goods on the basis of reciprocity between Russia and allied and neutral countries. In exchange for corn, food, and raw materials they had undertaken to supply Russia with seeds, clothing, and other things needed in Russia. He was not able to announce the details, but the arrangements would be in operation at a comparatively early date.

Milk Supply Plentiful

It had already been announced that the government intended to decontrol all dairy products from the end of January. The situation would require very careful watching. The question of milk supplies had been a very thorny one. The efforts of the Ministry of Food to secure adequate supplies of milk had met with a fair measure of success, because, whereas last winter milk was so scarce that large numbers of people had been unable to get any milk at all, this year there had been a plentiful supply. That, he admitted, was not due wholly to the Ministry of Food, but was helped by the favorable season. He hoped that after decontrol the price of milk would show a reduction. With regard to butter, the Ministry of Food would endeavor to make larger purchases abroad, but he could hold out very little hope of any reduction in the price of home-produced butter.

The question of the future of the Ministry was being widely canvassed. He knew there was a large section of the community anxious for an early

end of the Food Controller. The Ministry would automatically come to an end in August of this year. In his opinion there were certain controls which ought never to be taken off, and the question which would have to be decided was whether they should remain with the present Ministry or be transferred to some other department of the State.

With regard to reduction in the sugar ration Mr. Roberts said he was satisfied that the balance of argument was in favor of the policy which had been adopted by the Ministry of Food. There was a world shortage of sugar, and Cuban sugar manufacturers were taking advantage of the shortage to put up the price. If the British people would submit to the reduced ration they could keep off the market for a time, and there was every prospect that the government would be able to keep on buying the sugar they required at present prices.

Prices Affected by Exchange

The question of the adverse nature of the exchange continued to enhance prices in England. If they could make the British sovereign worth 20s. in the market of the world they would be able to reduce the price of bacon by 3d. a pound. The question of the rate of exchange was entirely beyond the province of the Food Controller, but he had every reason to believe that the reduction that he had spoken of would only be deferred for a short time. The quality of bacon had greatly improved. The Ministry was now refusing to buy anything but the better quality, and he hoped before long to supply everybody with really good bacon. In conclusion Mr. Roberts announced that in February he would be able to take 2d. a pound off the price of imported meat. He was informed that they might rely upon adequate supplies from South America. In reply to a question during the subsequent discussion, Mr. Roberts stated that the profit made by the Ministry of Food on all its purchases last year worked out at one-sixteenth of 1 per cent.

TYPESETTING SCHOOL OPENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

MACON, Georgia—Students from numerous sections of the United States have enrolled in the first class formed by the new typesetting school established here on January 1 by the Southern Newspaper Publishers Association.

JAPAN'S TRADE LOSES GROUND IN INDIA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CALCUTTA, India—There has been considerable speculation in commercial circles in India as to the part Japan would play in Indian trade after the war. In the first years of the war, it seemed that Japan would take the place of Germany in flooding the Indian bazaars with cheap manufactured articles and piece goods. Neither manufactured nor piece goods, however, proved equal to their German predecessors, still less to British and American articles. It now seems certain that Japan will not maintain the advantage she obtained during the war. Such is the opinion of J. F. Simpson, president of the Madras Chamber of Commerce.

At the annual meeting of the chamber, Mr. Smith remarked that "since January to date, imports by sea from Japan have been to all intents and purposes nil." Mr. Smith added that Japan appeared to have been unable to compete with home production at the lower level of costs which came into force during the earlier part of the year. Apart altogether from market fluctuations, however, the opinion is generally expressed that Japanese production is not always satisfactory and is apt to vary in quality, even putting it mildly. Thus Japan is not regarded at all seriously as a competitor in the Indian markets.

UNDEVELOPED AUSTRALIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

PERTH, Western Australia—Even the Australians do not always understand the immensity of Western Australia, the huge semi-undeveloped state of the Commonwealth. A special committee appointed by the state government has just furnished its report on unoccupied lands in the western Kimberley district, comprising 17,000,000 acres. The report states that this rich pastoral country should be subdivided into sections, ranging from 250,000 to 1,000,000 acres. The committee further recommends that substantial financial assistance be given to suitable settlers.

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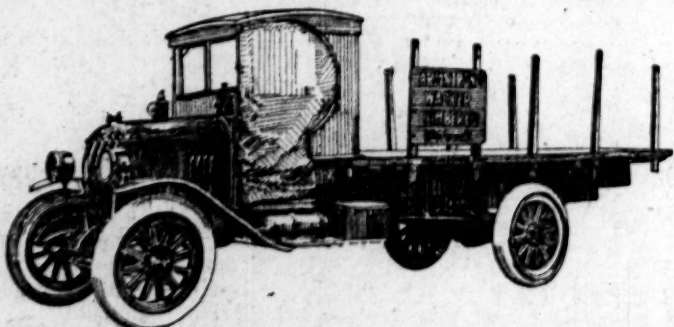
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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Betsy in the Dictionary

Have you ever been inside a dictionary? Of course we've all had our noses in—but I mean right inside. Betsy got in once. She will tell you so if you ask her. Once, in the very middle of the night, she found herself walking up to what seemed to be the smallest bungalow or the largest rabbit hutch she'd ever seen. There it stood on a patch of bright green grass with a circle of sunflowers guarding it.

"It's a queer house," said Betsy to herself. "It seems to be made of paper and leather. I know the Japanese live in paper houses, but I don't believe they have words written on their front doors."

The front door was standing open and was made of bright red leather. Betsy read D-I-C-T-I-O-N-A-R-Y and you can guess the rest.

"I'm going in before that door shuts itself," said Betsy in a loud, determined voice. You know middle-of-the-night things are always odd and unexpected. Your own boots, even the old pair, rather shabby at the toes, may get up and lecture you, and you never can be sure that the rope you're skipping with won't turn into a parachute and whisk you off to the moon. So, before the door could shut, in went Betsy, and never—not even in the monkey house at the Zoo—had she heard such a noise in all her life.

Of course the Dictionary was full of words, they always are, but all of these words were talking at once, talking and running and jumping and tumbling over one another all at the same time.

Imagine what it would be like if all the words on this page got up and ran off and began to play games all over your sitting room floor. How surprised you'd be, and what a time you would have trying to catch them and put them back. Well, here were all the words in the dictionary behaving just like school children in recess. Some of them crawled like caterpillars, some of them stood on end and walked like stiff wooden dolls and they all of them talked.

All the B words were playing buzz. The P's had challenged the G's to a game of puss in the corner and there weren't really enough corners to go round. Pro and Con were chasing each other and getting in every one's way and some of the most dignified words in the dictionary had rolled themselves up into balls and were running (or rolling) races.

Most of the compound words were busy talking themselves to pieces. "It's jolly to have a change some times when you've been tied up together all day long," said With as he unfasted not from one side of him and Standing from the other.

"Well," said Betsy very loudly, though she hardly expected the remark to be heard, "it's a very amazing thing. In the daytime dictionaries are such neat and orderly places, why I don't ever remember finding one word out of place and now here you all are biggle-diggledy."

"That's exactly it, little girl," said a voice so loud that Betsy could hear it above the rest. "We've earned our fun." It was the word Yacht speaking. "You'd be surprised if you knew how many boys and girls have opened their dictionaries today just to make sure about my ch— and grown people too," he added laughing.

"I know," said Betsy, "it's like 4 o'clock when you get out of school."

"That's it," Yacht agreed. "If I didn't move about I should never have anyone to talk to by my next door neighbors. On one side there's 'yabby'—a small burrowing creature, and on the other 'yam,' an excellent root. They are good fellows but not very exciting. Let me introduce you to my old friend Skipper," and he turned to another word.

"Of course you two are friends," said Betsy, "for every yacht must have a skipper."

"We came from the same country too," said the word Skipper slowly, "both Dutch."

"Yes," said Yacht, "skip or skip is the Dutch for ship, so a skipper is just a shipper."

"How funny," laughed Betsy, "I never thought of that—and what about you, Yacht?"

"The first time you people in England began to use me," said Yacht, "was when the Dutch gave Charles II a yacht as a present. He named it Mary and since then the English people have never been without yachts and yacht races. You see my very name means a chase. I used to be fast and come from the word jagen, to chase. The English and the Dutch both love the sea."

At this point the conversation was interrupted by the word Quaver dashing round and round Betsy's right shoe, trying to escape Demi and Semi, who were both tearing after him; round and round they went and larger and larger they got, till Betsy wasn't in the least surprised to wake up and find they were three little blobs of sunlight dancing on the floor.

The Snowflakes

All day long they fluttered down like feathers from the sky; They robed the trees in ermine And danced on the passer-by.

And uprose the sun in his splendor And shed his beams afar; And every crystal snowflake Shone like a silver star.

But the sun was warm and thirsty, And he hung out his golden cup; And turned all the sparkling gems to dew And speedily drank them up.



"Jack jump over the candlestick"

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"Nipper" Once More

Here I am again! That is to say, I'm not here, or rather I am, but at the same time I'm not where I was before, and I'm not where I was when I was doing the things I am about to tell you of, because then the whole family, including my master and mistress and me, went to live in the Central Provinces. Our furniture went with us—beds, water bowls, dinner bowls, collars, chains, brushes, combs, and towels—so we soon settled down.

A few days after our arrival my master and the girl went for a ride, and I followed. We jogged along the side of a nice soft road through an avenue of trees. Suddenly I heard a great noise overhead, and then I saw numbers and numbers of gray monkeys flying through the trees; they sprang from one tree to another with great bounds, just as easily as I ran along the road. There were large ones, middle-size ones, small ones, and babies; the large ones carried the babies on their backs. Sometimes they held on with one end of themselves, and sometimes the other!

How convenient, I thought, and determined to do it, too, but I wished my tail was more than three and a half inches long, it seemed so inadequate. However, I decided not to talk about it until I had some practice in private. I thought how I should surprise my master when he saw me galloping through the trees over his head, instead of paddling through the dust!

Well, on flew the monkeys, and I after them, to see the fun; when they were well in front of me they came down from the trees and lolloped across the road. How I galloped! I did want to see them close so badly, such funny creatures, all legs and arms and tails. I galloped and galloped; then, just when I was quite out of breath, they disappeared into the jungle. I had no intention of giving up, though, so on I went, and at the moment when I thought I had reached them, they all rushed up the trees again.

It was a great blow, but my master had taught me not to be downhearted, and to always ask politely for what I wanted, so, instead of grumbling, which I felt I might well be excused for doing, I proceeded to say to the largest monkey in my smoothest tones:

"Dear Mr. Langur—that's the monkey's name—please come down here to me. I do want to look at you so badly. You have such beautiful gray whiskers, such sharp teeth, such nice little nails, and such a magnificent tail!"

He only grinned and chattered, but I couldn't understand a word. I admit I felt a little hurt, but not discouraged, for I suddenly thought of my tricks. I sat up on my hind legs. Perhaps the old langur would consider it a more conciliatory attitude to adopt, I thought. But still nothing happened.

I heard the girl whistling for me in the distance. "What a bore," I thought, "just when I'm having such an amusing time." I continued to "sit up," and another monkey, carrying a baby one, came and looked at me, then it was joined by another; quite an audience was gathering, and I was feeling very proud of my accomplishments, when suddenly something from behind got me by the collar. I twisted round my head and held it with my teeth; then,

I found it was my dear master's hand. I let go quicker than I caught on, and I looked up at him.

"Master has such nice brown eyes and such a kind voice," I was feeling over so miserable, but still I had to go on looking at his face.

"Oh, Nipper," he said; that was all. I crawled up to him and began to kiss his hand.

"Didn't you mean it, little fellow?" he asked me.

I rubbed my head against his gaiter.

"No, little fellow, you didn't mean it. Come along, and we'll make friends," and he pulled the reins over his horse's head, and sat down on the ground and took me on his knee. I told him I was so sorry, and I'm sure he understood.

Then he said: "Now, look here, Nipper, I have told you that you are not to go nipping off into the jungle by yourself, and you must learn to obey. Do you understand?"

I wagged my tail.

"All right, little fellow, come along. We must go and find your mistress; she is hunting for you, too."

Just as he said that, the girl galloped up on her pony. "Have you got him?" she asked.

"Yes, here he is," he answered.

"Oh, I am glad." Then, turning to me, "You are a naughty dog, Nipper, to nip off like that."

I crawled along with my head on the ground, so that she would know I understood.

"Don't blow him up, poor little fellow," said master. "He won't do it again."

"All right, come here," said the girl, and she jumped off her pony and held out her arms. I jumped into them. It was lovely for us all to have made it up again. How I wagged my tail!

Then we all trotted off. We had the greatest fun after that; we saw heaps more monkeys, and some of them dropped nuts and things on our heads; and we met a little black buck. He was standing quite still, watching us with his beautiful soft brown eyes, until we were close to him, when he bounded off in a flash and was hidden by the undergrowth.

On our way we had to go through very long grass. I couldn't see out at all; I couldn't trot or run, but was obliged to jump through. It was lovely, something like sea-bathing, I should say, only nicer.

When we were through the grass, we came to a stream, and in we all went. The horses splashed me like anything, and made it rather a rough passage, but I did enjoy it, especially as there was sand on the other side, where I had a good roll. The girl's pony wanted to roll too, but as she was on his back, she didn't care about it and wouldn't let him. I felt very sorry for him, but of course one could understand her point of view too.

When we were back on the road again, we passed such a funny old man, called a "fakir." He lived in a little hut by the roadside, and passers-by gave him money, then he said, "Salaam, Sahib; salaam, Memasahib." He was a thin little man, and wore an enormous loongi or turban. He had a dog, too, a bright brown one with a long tail which curled at the end—very unsmart, in my opinion, and also inconvenient, but the old man liked him and apparently didn't worry himself about fashions.

Oh, I do have a good time one way and another.

Nursery Rhyme

Jack be nimble,
Jack be quick,
Jack jump over
The candlestick.

The City of Palaces

Have you ever heard of Calcutta? I am sure you have. Until a few years ago, Calcutta was the capital of India, the seat of the British Government, and it is still the largest and busiest city in the country. But why is Calcutta called "the City of Palaces"? It is said that the "palaces" were the handsome private houses standing in huge compounds (gardens) in the suburbs of the city. These houses still stand, but so many Europeans have come to live in Calcutta that the beautiful gardens have had to be taken for building sites, and now there are fewer and fewer gardens and more and more houses every year.

Right in the heart of the city there is a street of banks and offices. I am sure no child, big enough to read, could pass these offices without wanting to know the meaning of the huge sign plates, with the long lists of factories and companies engraved upon them, which hang on either side of the handsome doorways. In London one sees "Messrs. Smith & Co., Cloth Merchants" over an office, and there the matter ends. But in Calcutta one reads "Messrs. Stunt & Co." over the door, and on either side on the huge brass plates a list, something like this: "The Kawshus Coal Mines," "The Stickee Sugar Company," "The Stuffy Flour Mills," "The White Rice Mills," "The Kumphy Cloth Manufactory."

It seems as though Messrs. Stunt & Co. can run their ships on their own coal, feed the crews on their own rice, sugar, and flour, and dress them in the cloth from the Kumphy Cloth Mills. Are they rich? Oh, yes, very rich indeed!

Calcutta is a tidy city. There seems to be a place for every one and every one in his place. The banks and offices are all together in the business quarter. The European shops line a series of fine streets, running out from the business quarter to the suburbs. The Governor of Bengal lives among the shops! Government House stands right opposite a row of shops in Old Court House Street, but there is a big compound all round, so probably the Governor isn't disturbed by the trams, carriages, and motors which shriek and rumble past the great, white gate with the lion of England on the top, all day long.

The pleasantest street is Chowringhee; on one side are shops, picture galleries, and hotels; on the other there is a green, open space stretching away to the river. This space is called "The Maidan." No matter how big and crowded Calcutta may grow, the Maidan can never be built up with houses and shops. In the center of the Maidan stands Ft. William, and no buildings may be put up within a certain distance of the fort; there must be a clear view all round.

The road on to which the gates of Ft. William open is called "The Strand," because it runs along the river side. What a long road it is! I am not sure that I know exactly

where it begins, but it is somewhere in a busy region of docks and jetties. Very grubby and dirty is the Strand at this stage, and a bewildering bustle of motors, bullock carts, picca gharries, rickshaws and trams.

But the Strand isn't busy and grubby for the whole of its length. After a mile or so of this strenuous bustle, it suddenly arrives at the Maidan, and the grubby bustle of dockyard business changes to the gay crowd of Calcutta society. Every evening a stream of motors and carriages may be seen driving up and down the Strand as the mothers and children take the air. And a very different Strand it is to the muddy road along the dockyards. On one side is the green Maidan, on the other the broad river, with steamers, launches, dinghies, passing up and down or riding at anchor.

Let us join the stream of carriages in their evening drive round the Maidan. We drive up the Strand to Hastings Ghat (a ghat is a landing stage). Then round to the left and down a long road over which the trams go spinning to Calcutta, till we come to the Red Road. Now, the Red Road is the very smartest drive in all Calcutta. No one drives along the Red Road except in the neatest of carriages, with the cleanest of faces and the daintiest of garments. But, seriously as any lesson book, the Red Road is a beautiful drive. It is so broad that it has never been seen crowded. Behind the white palisade which skirts the Red Road, at short distances, stand tall, white statues of the great men who have lived or worked in India, among them Lord Kitchener and Lord Roberts. Beyond the palisade and the statues, the green Maidan stretches away to the river on the one hand, and to Chowringhee on the other.

Leaving the Red Road, we drive along till we come to the Eden Gardens. We arrive just after sunset, when it grows dark in the funny Indian way, one side of a half-hour quite light, and other quite dark. We don't want light, either full light or twilight, in the Eden Gardens. They are all twinkling with electric light. Boom! Boom! Ta-ra-ra-ra! The band strikes up. The boys and girls walking in the gardens with nurses and ayahs begin to dance to the music. The stream of carriages flows steadily in from the Strand and the Red Road. There is a big space round the gardens where carriages may stand, so that their owners may sit comfortably in them and listen to the music. You don't imagine how funny the rows and rows of motors and carriages look with their occupants sitting solemnly listening to the music, as though they were at a concert. Then, at last, the band plays "God Save the King." The carriages move off in turn, in an orderly line, and trot away up Chowringhee to home and dinner.

Tom was a tease as Teedle, the big red and white cat, could testify. One hot day in summer Teedle lay stretched out on the sandy path fast asleep. What a rich find! thought Tom. Cautiously at first, he aimed at Teedle's tail but missed it, but a much surprised cat and a more astonished crow were soon scampering in opposite directions.

Gulls of the Pacific Coast

Along the Pacific Coast there are three common species, the glaucous-winged, the western, and the California gulls, which are not found in the east. They are white-headed species, not strikingly different from the herring gull. A. A. Allen, in "American Forestry."

Organization of the "Garden Brownies"

As you will perhaps remember, the Goat and the Bee were the proud inaugurators of the "Garden Brownies." Inauguration is usually comparatively easy—that is to say, given the idea. But organization is the thing; at least, this is what the Goat and the Bee soon discovered!

Having Un-rolled their plan, and En-rolled their Brownies, they left their scheme to simmer. But after a few days of simmering, the Purple Emperor Butterfly sent a message to say it was high time it should come to the boil; His August Majesty desired more peace and quiet in his garden!

Whereupon the Bee said:

"Let's take the road.
To see our dear Toad:
He'll give us advice,
He's always so nice."

But alas! when they got there, the Toad was buried so deep in thought in the ground that they could not make the smallest impression on him. Which is just what usually happens when you depend on other people to get you out of your difficulties instead of attending to the job yourself!

This time they made their way back and installed themselves inside the Weeping Ash. Not, of course, for the purpose of weeping, but because some fixed headquarters was the prime necessity, and this seemed a good and pleasantly secluded spot. Then the Canterbury Bells were rung again, and all the enrolled Brownies flew to the tree.

Just at this moment a flock of caterpillars were seen staggering down the path from the house, their arms full. The silkworms had spun the Brownie uniforms, and had sent them, as is not infrequent with even the "best dress-makers," at the last moment!

"Oh, whisk my whiskers!" said the Goat.
"Oh, my dear, I can't like that expression," said the Bee; and added primly:

"What a beautiful sight!
They look just right."

And immediately every one began talking at once, and a perfect scramble ensued. Baby birds, young snails, small frogs, juvenile butterflies, promising young bees, wasps, and grasshoppers all struggled themselves into their uniforms.

They prinked and they pranced, They preened and they danced, till at last the Goat had to say:

"If Brownies you'll be,
Pray keep still and see
If the scheme we unfold
Is not worth much fine gold."

He then proceeded: "First, the human being children Brownies divide themselves up into sixes, and the head of each six is called a sixer."

"Into sixes divide,
And then you can glide
Into all your right places.
When next you have races."

He then chose:
A young snail,
One small frog,
A juvenile butterfly,
One promising young bee,
A slim-waisted wasp,
And a fat grasshopper,
as sixers.

They were then instructed in their first duties, some of which were: Tying Knots—This to satisfy the Bee, who by this time was becoming restive.

Making Parcels—This also for Mr. Bee, who was greatly concerned about the delivery of his honey, and wanted it neatly tied and packed for him. Garden Drill—This hastily determined, as the Goat thought he saw the Purple Emperor's Ambassador, the Royal Admiral Butterfly, making his approach; and he knew that His Imperial Majesty greatly wished for extreme tidiness, order, and discipline in his garden.

By this time the Goat had to pause, not only for breath, but for ideas. Whereupon the Bee quietly closed the meeting and dismissed the Brownies by singing (with apologies to Mr. Lear):

"The Goat and the Bee
Dined out, you beautiful pea-green coat:
They took some honey,
And plenty of money,
Wrapped up in a five-pound note.
The Goat looked up to the stars
above,
And sang to a small guitar:
'O lovely Brownies! O Brownies, my loves!
What beautiful Brownies you are,
you are!
What beautiful Brownies you are!'"

Snowbirds

During the night, rain, freezing as it fell, covered the ground with solid ice. Every tree carried a coating that clung to its branches, which, as the wind swayed them to and fro, gave out a creaking sound. Soon the sun, coming up behind the wood, turned the scene into one of loveliness. For its rays grew brighter, there began to glisten on every tree and shrub scintillations like diamonds. A little snowbird, that seemed to know instinctively that where man was food could be found, hopped about expectantly on the grape arbor by the little cottage. Nor had he long to wait, for the door was opened part way and a kind hand strewed bread crumbs over the icy yard. A flutter of wings, and the occupant of the cottage keeping watch through the window could see that the bread had been discovered. Every attempt to alight near the food, however, proved futile, for every time the little claws touched the ground, they slid, and carried the bird past the bread. Finally he flew down, and without alighting and with wings flutter, snatched a crumb in his beak and flew with it to the grape arbor.

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

MATISSE

His Influence and His Standing

I visited a roomful of drawings, sculpture, and paintings. They were odd, uncommon, and interesting, abstract expressions, flaming color, with occasional distortions. The artist belongs to The Art of Tomorrow School. When I had made the round of the exhibits, and was preparing to depart, the Proprietor of this Advanced Gallery approached me, and said, "Well?" "Very interesting," I answered, adding, as I stepped into the elevator, "Why don't you have a Matisse exhibition?"

The Proprietor replied, "I wish I could," and as he spoke he looked at me enigmatically.

I knew precisely what that look meant: it meant, "I wish I could show a group of Matisse's best things. He is the originator of this movement, this affront to the orthodox. The man whose works I am showing is, although talented, only a follower. I am perfectly aware of that, and also that there are hundreds of such followers, perhaps thousands, scattered throughout the world."

Since that look, and my interpretation of it, I have been thinking much about Henri Matisse. What a curious position he holds in the world of art. No one is so reviled and revered. He has had the extremes of praise and blame; he has been insulted and idolized. Academics and art schools treat him as an object of distaste or of laughter; but "les Jeunes" (a section of them) have crowned him "Chef des Fauves," and I suppose that among the advanced wing no living artist has so many followers as Henri Matisse, King of the Wild Men, or the Wild Beasts. Fauves is hardly translatable. Cézanne, Gauguin, Van Gogh, Picasso, and Matisse—these are the men who are dictating the procedure of those who are working in one of the most salient of the Art of Tomorrow groups. I have heard a Professor of Painting in London describe the works of Matisse as an insult to his intelligence, and Kenyon Cox said something worse about him. A Royal Academician whom I escorted to a collection of paintings by Matisse in Paris was so indignant that he refused to remain in the house, and an American lady describing a Matisse at the Paris Independent Exhibition said, "Nobody would believe it, my dear, who hadn't seen it."

This, of course, is healthy and invigorating. Indifference is the chief enemy of art. Indifference is the attitude of many to most of the works in current official picture exhibitions. But no one is indifferent to Matisse. He is a challenge. You are extremely interested in him or extremely cross with him. He is original. He startles the eyes. His pictures are never representations of objects; they are abstract expressions of what he feels, not what he sees. He does not paint from the model; he remembers what he has seen. To quote his own words: "I only make studies from models, not to use in a picture, to strengthen my knowledge." He is the apostle of the attempt to recapture the childlike vision, and dull, unkind people say that any intelligent child with a box of colors could produce his pictures. Such remarks show an abysmal ignorance of art, and the trend of the artistic temperament.

Matisse's pictures are the result of pure reason; they are a search for the elemental significance of things, and his violent but glorious colors, his distortions, his seemingly harsh contrasts, his apparent ugliness, are the demonstration of long and sustained thought. The preparation is arduous, the painting itself is done quickly in a flash of emotion, a summary record of essentials minus all the decorative unessentials so pleasing and comforting to the normal eye. I do not blame the normal eye for not liking his pictures and sculptures. To appreciate them art education is necessary, and sympathy, and a readiness to admit that apparent ugliness may be essential beauty in a cloak of strangeness.

You will find his artistic statement in the article he wrote for the "Revue des Arts" under the title "Notes of a Painter," by Henri Matisse. Here are a few extracts: "That which I pursue above all else is Expression. . . . I condense the significance of the body by looking for the essential lines. . . . I dream of an art of equilibrium, of purity, of tranquillity."

If Matisse keeps a Praise and Blame ledger containing extracts from his critics, he should derive considerable satisfaction from the commendations on the Praise side, which go far to balance the barks and bites on the Blame side. There was the letter that Mr. Bernhard Berenson wrote to The Nation, a letter of courteous, and modest appreciation of the art of Matisse, an art that must be alien to all his standards. "We Europeans," said Mr. Berenson, "are so easily frightened by the slightest divergence from the habitual." And the artist must have been pleased, if a little astonished, when an American critic wrote, "What is the meaning of that deathless passion that has come to flower in the sublime art of Rodin and Matisse?" Pleased, too, must he have been when he opened the current issue of The Burlington Magazine and found in that staid periodical an important review of his exhibition at the Leicester Galleries, accompanied by a page of vital illustrations, and a statement contrasting the quality of most work on view in London with the Matisse "penetration, vigor, and freshness so vividly displayed in his exhibition." And a short while ago The Times of London, in an article on "Epitaph," asserted that few of the masters have equaled Matisse in technical knowledge of color. I quote these testimonies because even today

there are many who wilt at the mere mention of the name of Henri Matisse. To me he is a painter of singular interest and stimulation. I accepted him on sight for the simple reason that I ask of a painter not what he should paint but what he painted. I admit that he startled me. Who would rather not be startled than bored? He opened avenues of freedom; he pointed the way to amazing possibilities of line and color and design; in his dashing, vivid way he pushed the exploration of synthesis farther, much farther than the learned and laborious experiments of the great Cézanne. He is a gay Lancer. Cézanne is a Heavy Dragon.

I desire to be candid so I will say that when Matisse first broke upon the Anglo-Saxon world at the famous 1910 Post-Impressionist exhibition in the Grafton Galleries, the effect upon two-thirds of the British art world was appalling. I was among the one-third, and wrote a book about him and Cézanne, Gauguin, and Van Gogh. My interest in Matisse has never ceased. Everything he does, even if it hurts, is significant. Almost all wall decorations have been dull since I saw his vast panels of "La Danse" and "La Musique," red, green, and blue splashes of decorative rhythm and movement at the French Autumn Salon of 1911; and it was in that year that I spent evening after evening at the house of Mr. and Mrs. Michel Stein in the Rue Madame, Paris. She was an omnivorous Matisse collector. His works covered the walls of the vast studio, and on Saturday evenings young Paris flocked there to look and whisper. Mrs. Stein sat in a high chair on a dais, tranquil as a Buddha. In Matisse she found rest and fulfillment. She did not argue; she did not talk. His pictures were on the walls. There was nothing to say. His visitors could stay or go, which they liked.

New York has had glimpses of Matisse. The Montross Galleries held an exhibition some years ago, and he was one of the New Men introduced, with fervor and understanding by Mr. Alfred Steiglitz at 291 Fifth Avenue. Last autumn, having seen nothing by Matisse for a long time, I strolled in one afternoon to the De Zayas Gallery, attracted by the announcement of paintings by Courbet, Manet, Degas, Renoir, Cézanne, Seurat, and Matisse. There were six pictures by Matisse: "A Room," "Bathers," "Landscape," "Music," "Apples," "Women and Roses." It is impossible to describe in words the effect on the right kind of observer of these works which looked so unimportant, yet which had such a potency of appeal. They were shorn of all adventitious aids; they told the bare truth: they spoke as a melody speaks.

I found that the other day in Knoedler's I saw an immense flower picture by Matisse just arrived from Paris. It is a picture of joy. Delicate joy in the color, joy in the delicate design, a pattern ambling like a flower, the artist seems to be saying—"One must know what one wants. I wanted to express what I feel about these random flowers."

His followers are many. Some of them would have been wiser to found themselves on Raphael. They forget, perhaps they do not know, that Matisse went through the mill. He was a pupil of the Ecole des Beaux Arts; from 1895 to 1899 he painted on conventional lines; and for years he made copies in the Louvre for the government. Perhaps it was in protest against that drudgery that he tore himself away from the orthodox school, to Cézanne, to the early Italians, to the Persians, to the elementalism of the African Negroes and the Peruvian and Mexican Indians, to anything that would free the vision of the "fresh, healthy, robust, blonde" entity called Henri Matisse, who affronts the many and intrigues the few.

By the way, "epitaphism," a portmanteau word, deduced from "épater le bourgeois," has been defined as "an affront with a purpose."—Q. R.

PAINTINGS BY VROOM AND MATSYS

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

LONDON, England.—One always expects good things at the Burlington exhibitions, and one always gets them. The present exhibition is perhaps the most remarkable for its furniture, and some "petit point" needlework, but to many of us the rare opportunity of seeing a very little-known Quentin Matsys (before 1460-1530), the property of A. H. Buttery, purchased by him at the Linnell sale at Christie's in 1915, is not to be missed. The picture, the subject of which is "The Virgin and Child with St. Catherine and Another Saint," has a beautiful Gobelins tapestry quality, partly due to its unfinished state and partly to the extreme thin painting allowing the grain of the canvas stretched on a panel to show through. The general prevailing color scheme of blues and greens and the earthy reds help to give this Gobelins feeling, too. The Virgin's dress is of an unusual color, being terre-verte with some blue in the shadows. The picture is ascribed to the early period of Matsys' career and already shows that ease of pose and grace of treatment of the figure, the subordination of detail, which began to assert itself about this time, giving place to the mystic element and naïveté of the early masters. But it is rarely in his work that so exquisite a mood is expressed. In this he is something deeper than delightful or merely charming. The picture has intense sentiment. Usually he approaches subjects with much of the caricaturist's attitude and a latent sense of humor breaks out here and there in strength so pungent as generally to pervade the whole work, or at any rate to stay in the memory.

Another picture, a landscape by

Cornelis Vroom, is a delight to see. His works are extremely rare and so little known. And yet he is one of the most important figures in landscape painting, for, although anterior to Ruysdael by 30 years, he was already painting in that master's "modern" style. He was thought much of and being affluent, painted for the pleasure of it, rather than money. Of him Theodor Schrevelius (1647) wrote: "Amongst the landscape painters there is still living Cornelis Vroom, who is the equal of his father (in importance), indeed we believe he excels so much in his art that he surpasses all who live; though many people consider Pieter de Molyn as coming very near to him and even estimate him in the same degree." His paintings commanded high prices in his day and, like Rembrandt, he became a painter to the Prince of Orange, Frederick Hendrick.

The magnificent picture now exhibited for the second time at the Burlington Fine Arts Club is the property of Robert C. Witt, and is signed and dated 1628. It is absolutely free from mannerism, and possesses a wonderfully cool depth of feeling. The trees are most lovingly and beautifully painted, while a mystery of lucid transparent shadow is relieved by a brightly lit patch of meadow, like an emerald catching the light in some half-darkened setting. The sky too has breadth and air, and altogether the picture conveys something so indefinable in really great works.

A SURPRISE IN WAR PAINTINGS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Just as New York was forgetting the war, that is to say pictorially, and had decided that it had seen the last of the war shows, there was placed on exhibition in the Knoedler Galleries the other day a rather small and unpretentious show of water colors by one Claggett Wilson that caused something of a sensation. For not only were they better than the work of the official American war artists, which is saying very little, but they were in some respects the equal of anything in the British and French shows, which is saying a great deal. Yet the methods used by the artist were so simple, so direct, and withal so decorative that one did not fully appreciate their strength until after leaving the gallery.

It was really the decorative quality that proved so misleading in estimating the graphic value of the Wilson paintings; yet, in the end, it was just this decorative quality that gave them their astounding force. For it betrayed, not a desire for ornamentation, but rather the mental attitude that sees the most stirring of human spectacles purely as spectacles. Great shells bursting into a glare of yellow throwing the shattered tree trunks into tall silhouettes of black against the night-blue sky; the spring of armed men out of the murk of deep trenches into the blue-white glare of enemy searchlights; the battle's aftermath of destruction amidst tangles of barbed wire—all these had become decorative patterns in color, sometimes stirring in subject, sometimes unpleasant, but almost always with the slight touch of caricature that saved them from the revolting.

One would say, naturally, that any such use of the material would detract from the value of the paintings as war records, would rob them of their impressiveness; and suggest a coldness to misery and destruction. Indeed, this is the first thought when one entered the gallery—a sense of shock that the artist could find decorative patterns and even humor under such conditions. But one could not escape their fascination, and gradually came to realize that he was being more impressed with their underlying import than by any other war pictures he had seen. And that he would probably remember them when other war shows were forgotten.

Those who read Conrad know the realism that can be obtained by indirection. Conrad tells little of his stories in the first person. It is through the mouths of minor characters that the chief characters and the main issues are known to us. This makes for reality because it is the way we gain information in every-day life. And it comes easily to Conrad, because he writes, not as one looking through a study window, but as one in actual, daily contact with his world of ships and ports and men.

Therein is the analogy between Conrad and Claggett Wilson. Wilson was not an official war artist. He was a soldier in the front line looking, for all his training, through the eyes of a participant rather than a commissioned observer. And then we come upon a strange paradox. For modern warfare is so horrible that to those in its midst it is little more than a nightmare. The greater the intelligence and sensitiveness of the man, the more unreal the whole thing seems. But the official war artists, from Green to Nevinson, and from Sargent to John, were concerned with translating their impressions of warfare into terms appealing to the public. Some artists were sentimental, some theatrical; some chose vistas, some sidelights. But in the end each was consciously trying to make his subject seem real. And the more consciously he did so, the greater his failure. For in the presence of warfare the thought withdraws to detachment until a man may find himself seeing something grotesquely humorous in the worst of it. That is exactly what Claggett Wilson saw; that is how he painted it. That is why one sees in his paintings, not warfare as a reality, but warfare as something unreal—sees it, in other words, through the eyes of the actual participant, and is the more impressed thereby.

ALFRED STEVENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sitting in front of a fire grate the other evening, the writer was suddenly made conscious of its design. He had seen its forms before. They reminded him of something finer than themselves, something of which they were the debased remnants. For Alfred Stevens, the greatest of all the Victorian artists, had been copied and recopied, and these copies in their turn traced and retraced until they had produced the unlovely forms of this fire grate. And this recalled that much abused time, round about 1850; the Prince Consort and his efforts for the arts of his time. But a few years farther back, English art was in the full vigor of the Hogarth period.

And then came Alfred Stevens, son of a house decorator in the small town of Blandford in Dorsetshire. At an early age he grasped the unity of art. Architecture, painting, sculpture, and decorative arts, all came within his sphere. And to realize how he excelled in painting and sculpture, one has only to visit the Tate Gallery or the South Kensington Museum, for Londoners are very rich in the works of this great man. While in Italy he earned something of a living making copies of old masters (often sold as originals by their buyers), his most beautiful work was done in England. It is a lovely little work of this period at the Victoria and Albert Museum. He came back to England, saturated with Italian Renaissance, having penetrated and assimilated the inmost thoughts of such masters as Pisano, Ghiberti, Michael Angelo, Raphael.

The period of stagnation or lack of interest in things aesthetic was very pronounced in England for many years after Hogarth's time. Industrial arts were at a very low ebb, the Adams having set the fashion of using ornamental detail in profusion, and this in the hands of the furniture maker of the time had dire results, for few had what the Adams at least had, and that was the power to make ornament expressive. Details from Etruscan vases, Egyptian temples, and eastern palaces, helplessly put together, without thought of meaning or fitness. Most of the industrial arts were dependent upon French designers, and this applied even to the English peculiarly national art of metal work.

"Painting Is Drawing"

In 1845 Alfred Stevens was appointed to the Government School of Design at Somerset House to, as he wrote in his own words, "teach everything." The gist of Alfred Stevens' attitude to teaching is found in a reply made to a student, who approaching him said, "I've sketched in the ornament, sir." Alfred Stevens replied, "Sir, we don't sketch here, we draw." William Blake attached the same importance to it when he wrote, "Painting is drawing and nothing else, and he who draws best must be the best artist."

While teaching at the school, Alfred Stevens found plenty of time to make designs for most of the industrial arts, content to work in obscurity. He was unassertive, slow in making acquaintances, and entirely devoted to his work, spending little time even in reading. And so it came about that the best years of his life were spent in designing stoves, pots, ceilings, and fittings for London upholsterers. But a great many designs and schemes he had worked on enthusiastically were never carried out, and it must be admitted that this was largely due to his procrastination.

In 1847 Stevens decorated the large house at Daysbrook near Liverpool. The dining room is a dull green, the ceiling treated in Italian Renaissance style with panels containing figures of the homely virtues, Friendship, Generosity, Cheerfulness, Contentment. The drawing rooms have plain coffered ceilings. His friend, Mr. L. W. Colman, through whom Stevens obtained this commission, constantly worried him about the completion, as well he might, for it seemed the house would never be finished by the date arranged. Stevens always replied, "They will be ready." And then one day he turned up with sketches and a color box, and executed the panels in something less than a day each. They were drawn on the walls in red chalk and thinly painted without models of any kind. They are of the same quality and unerring quickness as the Attic vases, and may be judged by the same canons. This method of work is very characteristic of Stevens, and has a charm which could not exist in any work except that of the very greatest men.

Designs in Metal

In 1850 he did much silver casting designing, but again he was not successful, because he treated silver as a common metal, with the result his work was far too costly for a commercial age. In this year every manufacturer was striving to produce the very best for the forthcoming 1851 exhibition, and Stevens was retained by a Sheffield firm to design stoves and fire grates, with amazingly successful results financially to them, and aesthetically to their customers. He mastered the technical requirements with ease, and was the first to introduce into England the practice of placing bright plates of brass on dull gray castings of iron. This work brought back to England and Englishmen the preeminence in ornament in metal work. Alas! What have England's Englishmen done with it?

The year after the exhibition, Stevens turned his attention to designing churches in the elastic Italian Renaissance. These old Ming masters seem to have used a semi-liquid stain for their grounds, reinforced with a finely granulated body pigment—especially the unrivaled Chinese white, with grays of mother-of-pearl ground in it—for points of accent and detail, such as jewelry and other ornamentation. Thus the surface texture of

no farther than his designs for spires. Perhaps it is as well. In this year the railing with its fine lions and vigorous vases round the British Museum was designed and executed, and it is a testimony to the beauty of these lions that so many copies of them have been made.

At this period is reached what was at once the success and failure of his life. A competition was arranged for the erection of a memorial to the Duke of Wellington, to be placed in St. Paul's Cathedral. It is easy to find a good architect who is a bad sculptor, or a good sculptor who is a bad architect; it is difficult to find one equally competent in both arts. This Alfred Stevens was, and the monument demanded both these qualities. He worked hard for eight months, and in spite of various difficulties he delivered the small model at Westminster Hall just as midnight sounded, and the day fixed for sending in closed.

Now the judges, realizing, it must be supposed, their incompetence in dealing with such a competition, made a report advising the government to submit the designs to competent artists. But they awarded the prize to Marshall, Alfred Stevens coming sixth in the list. When the various models were placed under a model of the arch of the cathedral, which was to be the place of the monument, it was found that Alfred Stevens' design was the only possible one, and the competition was awarded him. He was an obscure man, and a £20,000 commission being given him caused a great outcry. The competition stipulated that a full-sized model was first to be made by the artist, and so Alfred Stevens set to work.

And so he started on his great work, which occupied him for the last twelve years of his career. A great many of Alfred Stevens' drawings and models are in the Victoria and Albert Museum. Their ease, facility, and masterful handling are amazing. His knowledge of the human figure was immense; his ornament appears as if grown in its place, and he added something of his own to all the adopted features of the styles in which he worked. He adopted Michael Angelo's famous saying, "I know but one art," and he is often referred to as a mere copy of Michael Angelo, but he did in fact create a style of his own. Ruskin and Pugin, doing much for art at this time by their writings, were eclipsed in their influence by the actual work of Alfred Stevens.

Storiation was a great feature of his work, and a fine example of this is in the model for the decoration of the British Museum Reading Room, which he did in 1859, and which is now in the Victoria and Albert Museum. Alfred Stevens has shown that architecture, sculpture, painting, and the industrial arts are inseparable, and he, the greatest of all England's artists, set in his method an example which, if it had been properly practiced, would have prevented much that has to be deplored in the arts of the present day.

THE GOLDEN AGE OF CHINESE PORTRAITS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—A room full of grave, distinguished and soberly decorative Chinese portraits, mostly of the Ming period, lent from the collection of Samuel T. Peters, is a new and special attraction in the Far Eastern section of the Metropolitan Museum. Simultaneously, at the Montross Galleries, on Fifth Avenue, there is a special exhibition of those wondrous early Chinese portraits and other paintings, pottery, bronzes, and stone sculptures which Mr. A. W. Bahr from time to time draws out of some rich mysterious reserve. Mr. Bahr was a pioneer in the New York exploitation of this august art from immemorial China, and it is understood, had more or less to do with the provenance of the aforementioned Peters collection itself. The essential point is, that a convergence here of these great heirloom masterpieces gives present opportunities for studying them such as probably no other world center, not even in China, can afford.

What easy aristocratic poise and mien they have! these bygone nobles and ladies in the rich brocades and jewels of their rank, seated in conventional pose, in armchairs, of formal pattern and generous capacity. But rank and insignia are nothing, as compared with the finely human appeal of these thoughtful presentments, including scholars, sages, officials, and shrewd, kindly, motherly persons, whom Holbein might have painted—not racial, but world types. One thinks of Holbein, especially in the smaller-sized portraits such as Mr. Bahr's "Lady in Full Red Court Dress," because like that peerless European master the Ming portraitists treated their subjects—faces, hands, clothes and all, in flat tones without shadows or light gradations or modeling of any sort, yet with full and exquisite indication of forms, contours, and facial expression particularly, through the lines alone. This is one of the reasons why the larger Chinese paintings fit in so well with the architecture (regardless of the furniture) of almost any room.

Another important feature of their artistic distinction and practical decorative adaptability is the beautifully clear, soft, lustreless surface, result of the superior pigments used by the Chinese in painting upon silk. If the guild secret of this eastern color pigment has not been lost, it has at least fallen into desuetude, like the true fresco formula of the Italian Renaissance. These old Ming masters seem to have used a semi-liquid stain for their grounds, reinforced with a finely granulated body pigment—especially the unrivaled Chinese white, with grays of mother-of-pearl ground in it—for points of accent and detail, such as jewelry and other ornamentation. Thus the surface texture of

their paintings is that of the smooth silk itself, comparable to the crystalline plaster of the classic European wall frescoes.

Take the Ming black-robed official in Mr. Peters' group, or Mr. Bahr's Yuan "Portrait of a Scholar in Purple Black Robe," and compare them with the grand Velasquez portrait of Olivares at the Hispanic Museum, painted two or three centuries later. These three masterpieces are approximately on the same scale of dimensions, and similar in their somber color schemes. Other things being equal, the Chinese paintings surpass that of the Spaniard in clearness and distinction of surface technique, because they have the advantage of a perfect medium, while the subtleties of Velasquez are smothered in oil and varnish. Moreover, oriental painting has never been subjected to the bondage of the frame, and so keeps intact its noble architectural integrity as wall decoration.

AN EXHIBIT OF "LITTLE THRILLS"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—That rarest of present-day art events, a Cézanne exhibition, is installed for a fortnight at the Montross Gallery. It consists of a dozen small water-color sketches, as they might be called, though in fact Cézanne's slightest notations have a finality of their own; while, conversely, what pass for his completed pictures are seldom or never finished, in the sense of all the ground being covered or any irrelevant detail included. His purpose was primarily the intensive pursuit of pictorial expression, visual music, of unheard-of subtlety and sensitiveness, for its own sake. The instant he got his responsive effect, or "little thrill," as he called it, he was through. It made no difference whether the resultant picture was a picture or not, as such things conventionally go. He had no further use for it, and it was neither intended for nor adapted to general exhibition. Unless some friend rescued it as a souvenir, it was more than likely to be destroyed by the artist himself in one of the periodical holocausts with which he was wont to make a clean sweep of his studio. In the earlier part of his career, when he was the comrade, in Paris, of Pissarro, Renoir, Manet, Sisley, and Guillemet, his case was the most hopeless of all as regarded success in the salesroom or the official salon. Consequently, his output at this productive, though unformed and vacillating, period fell mostly into the hands of the three optimistic or speculative Paris collectors who practically have the Cézanne market cornered today—Messrs. Pellerin, Vollard, and Bernheim jeune. Fortunately, Cézanne's uncompromising disposition as an artist was fortified by freedom from financial difficulties, so that in following his vocation he did not have to please to live by his profession. Disillusioned finally of the ambition for fame which he had cherished in boyhood association with his friend Emile Zola, he went back to the idyllic contemplative calm of his native Aix-en-Provence, to become the lone pensive pilgrim of modern art.

The things shown now are mere chips from the workshop, fragmentary "ébauches," unrelated, undated, and unsigned. Yet "Paul Cézanne" seems writ large on the face of nearly every one of them. They have important secrets to disclose—if you have provided yourself with the key of understanding that unlocks them. The "Bathers" and other figure compositions, the two still life studies, and the austere, etherialized landscape evocations, have also a definite outward charm, occasionally of rhythm, always of color; but this is as nothing compared to the invisible loveliness which a Cézanne painting, particularly a Cézanne aquarelle, may be assumed to inclose. The largest of the pieces in this new Montross group is a phantom landscape, dominated by a mountain in outline, and lightly touched with prismatic color tints at strategical spots. It is identified by the catalogue title of "Mount Victoire." This is none other than the historic Montagne Sainte-Victoire, a high peak of the Alpines near Aix, from which Roman signal fires blazed the triumph over Barbary pirates a century before the Christian era. It was the smiling Provencal countryside at the foot of this mountain that gave Cézanne his best moments in open air painting. "Here is atmosphere!" he would exclaim. "I can see clear, I'm all right." He painted many and various "Sainte-Victoires." One of them, an admirable example, hung over the dining-room mantel in the home of Mlle. Marie Cézanne, the artist's sister, when M. Gustave Coiquet visited her, latterly in search of biographical material.

"Oh, monsieur," the good provincial lady explained, "I only happen to have that 'Sainte-Victoire' because my brother insisted on my taking it, and I didn't want to offend him. I never could make anything out of it,—nor of any of my brother's paintings, though he said to me, often enough, 'Marie, I tell you, I'm the greatest painter that exists!'"

In observing the diverse influences of Cézanne upon the younger artists of today, the really interesting evidences are found in the current work of those who have the ability to assimilate ideas or methods by indirection, rather than in the superficial imitations of those who copy peculiarities of style (too often mere ineptitudes) without in the least understanding the man.

George Biddle, of Philadelphia, whose paintings, drawings, and essays in various graphic media, at the Milch galleries, are those of an unfamiliar but forceful and accomplished hand, gives the impression of a naturally venturesome talent held in conservatively restrained. Neither does he bear

the outward marks of one recently demobilized from the military service, though such he is. Yet he speaks with stirring conviction when he compares the immutable underlying fundamentals of art with those of high military strategy as applied alike by Hannibal and Caesar, by Foch, and Hindenburg. The dash of style and vivacity of color in his heads and figures, the refined, organized impressionism of his weather pictures and brilliant Bermuda fishes, are illuminated as by a sudden flash in his formal declaration of faith, namely, that "it is the glorious problem of modern artists—who, though based on French impressionism, yet bow to the traditions of the past—to translate a Titian or a Botticelli into terms of Claude Monet or of Cézanne."

STOCKHOLM EXHIBITS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM, Sweden.—The National Museum at Stockholm has lately received several valuable acquisitions which have been placed on exhibition. The well-known banker, John Hakansson, bequeathed his collection of valuable old English and French furniture, and many exquisite specimens from the porcelain factories of Meissen, Ludwigsburg, and Nymphenburg, as well as a remarkable piece of Sèvres. The collection, which is valued at 180,000 crowns, comprises a number of pictures, some of which are rare, while all are signed and well preserved. The most important are Dutch, such as "Balthasar's Banquet," by Gerard Hoet the elder, an inn by Jan van Goyen, a landscape by Ruysdael, and another by T. A. Beersstraeten, a still life by van der Aast. Of Scandinavian painters there are to be mentioned Per Gabriel Wickenberg's "French Interior," and the portrait of the French emigrant, F. E. Guillaud de St. Priest, by P. Krag, as well as the portrait of his sister by Westmüller.

Another donor, Director Casper Tamm, has bought for the gallery at Stockholm a picture from Vienna which is of special interest to Sweden, as it is by the Swedish artist, Martin v. Melten, the younger (1895-1770), who went to Vienna and was appointed by the Empress Maria Theresa as director of his Academy of Art. The painting depicts himself and his family.

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THE HOME FORUM

Glimpse of Browning's Childhood

One of his own early recollections was that of sitting on his father's knees in the library, and listening with enraptured attention to the Tale of Troy, with marvelous illustrations among the glowing coals in the fireplace; with, below all, the vaguely heard accompaniment — from the neighboring room where Mrs. Browning sat "in her chief happiness, her hour of darkness and solitude and music"—of a wild Gaelic lament, with its insistent falling cadences. A story concerning his poetic precocity has been circulated, but is not worth repeating. Most children love jingling rhymes, and one need not be a born genius to improvise a rhyming couplet on an occasion.

It is quite certain that in nothing in these early poemlets, in such at least as have been preserved without the poet's knowledge and against his will, is there anything of genuine promise. Hundreds of youngsters have written as good, or better, Odes to the Moon, Stanzas on a Favorite Canary, Lines on a Butterfly. What is much more to the point is, that at the age of eight he was able not only to read, but to take delight in Pope's translation of Homer. He used to go about declaiming certain couplets with an air of intense earnestness highly diverting to those who overheard him.

About this time also he began to translate the simpler odes of Horace. One of these (viii, Book II) long afterward suggested to him the theme of his "Instant Tyrannus." It has been put on record that his sister remembers him, as a very little boy, walking round and round the dining-room table, and spanning out the scansion of his verses with his hand on the smooth mahogany. He was scarce more than a child when, one Guy Fawkes day, he heard a woman singing an unfamiliar song, whose burden was, "Following the Queen of the Gypsies, O!" This refrain haunted him often in the after years. That beautiful fantastic romance, "The Flight of the Duchess," was born out of an insistent memory of this woman's snatch of song, heard in childhood.—From "Robert Browning," by William Sharp.

To a Climber

Keep to your word, and honor friendship's claim—
There is no ruin like an inward shame.
Know in that hour that you decide to fight
There is no ally half so strong as Right,
And be not weak to battle with the strong
If, in your heart, you know their cause is wrong.
—Cecil Roberts.

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Hungry for Rightness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS interesting to observe the process by which one who has considered himself antagonistic or highly skeptical to Christian Science turns to it for healing. Even more interesting is it to undergo this whole change. Usually the stubborn one has not even read the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, or at the best has gone through it with a cursory disdain. Yet, just to study the preface or the first chapter of that book, with a sincere desire to be blessed by what it is all about, means a joyous awakening. The truth there expressed is indeed simple, as the truth always is. It requires merely a surrender of old preconceptions and prejudices before really spiritual meaning. Every time one reads the book anew, moreover, that same surrender has to go on, in order that the infinite expression of divine intelligence may be discerned.

After one first accepts the basis of Christian Science, that divine intelligence governs the true man and produces only right spiritual action, one may be tempted to restate in this knowledge, without proving the constant unfoldment necessary for alert daily living in Spirit. In such a case, one sooner or later has to get down to business and insist on demonstrating the wholeness of Principle. To some it may seem stirring to accept unreservedly the inevitable fact that the divine Mind is the only governing power in every sense of the word. To order one's whole experience in accord with this metaphysical understanding may appear, at first glance, an impracticable ideal. The suppositional mortal mind would like to clamor for what it considers the apparent necessity of depending on mortal ways and means for just a little longer. Christian Science, however, is not a theory. Both those looking into it for the first time, and those who have come to the conclusion that it is the right way of thinking, must know that the practice of Principle is definite and sure in every respect.

Hourly thousands throughout the world are thinking what, on page 369 of "Miscellaneous Writings," Mrs. Eddy stated: "We are hungry for Love, for the white-winged charity that heals and saves; we are tired of theoretic husks,—as tired as was the prodigal son of the carobs which he shared with the swine, to whom he fed that wholesome but unattractive food. Like him, we would find our Father's house again—the perfect and eternal Principle of man." This craving for only what is right and forever good, without any element of even temporary evil, is bound to be satisfied.

The reasoning of Christian Science, correctly presented, is undeniable. The teamster, the mathematician, the clergyman, the millionaire, and the office boy, one and all can understand and agree with it, for both its simplicity and its exactness. Its reasonableness is founded wholly on that infinite Principle which may be termed divine Love or spiritual consciousness with equal propriety. Spiritual Mind is the essence which constitutes true Life. It is the cause for all genuine living. One does not have to get this divine Mind through human labor. The very fact that one is conscious at all shows that the cause for living exists. Even a supposedly counterfeit kind of experience with its spurious supposition of a cause shows that there must be actual consciousness before there could seem to be a hypothetical imitation. To the teamster or the office boy, this sort of language may readily be translated into the bare statement that the cause for being alive is Mind, God, and that this Mind governs all real action. Man does not have to get Mind; the true man expresses the divine Mind ceaselessly.

Stated only in these few sentences, this reasoning is incontrovertible. And yet for the one who rightly insists on knowing with the utmost exactitude the whole Truth, every step in the proof and application of Christian Science may be satisfactorily shown through inspired logic. Such showing is sure to be veritably healing demonstration. Indeed no word of Truth can fail in being effective. The only purpose in stating Principle and its idea here or elsewhere is that it may give healing wholeness in place of any sense of limitation, whether of health, of morals, or of daily supply. By sincerely turning to God in the consideration of any declaration of Christian Science, one prayerfully discovers the certainty of God's effect. Each one is entitled to insist on proving what he learns.

"Millions of unprejudiced minds," Mrs. Eddy tells us on page 570 of Science and Health, "simple seekers for Truth, weary wanderers, athirst in the desert—are waiting and watching for rest and drink. Give them a cup of cold water in Christ's name, and never fear the consequences." Fortunately the "cup of cold water" is infinite, not limited to any human concepts. In one instance it may be Christian Science treatment; in another it may be simply the opportunity for study, alone with God, of the Bible and Mrs. Eddy's works. The Christian Science church services, reading rooms, lectures, periodicals, and other authorized literature, are also ways by which the pure water of healing is distributed. Though every one needs Christian Science, not every one needs that specific kind of assistance called Christian Science treatment. Sometimes those who think they need it most are the very ones who should quietly study by themselves; and sometimes, conversely, those who in their human pride decide that they will not have treatment should seek and gain the benefit of it.

In any case, divine intelligence must guide completely. The knowing that God does direct and provide insures just the right unfoldment.

It is the dogged determination to stick to some one human way, whether that be right or whether it admittedly be wrong, that would try to hinder advancement. Such arrogance always has to give way to the simple desire for rightness. "Blessed are they," Christ Jesus declared, "which do hunger and thirst after righteousness: for they shall be filled." And "Blessed are ye," he also continued, "when men shall revile you, and persecute you, and shall say all manner of evil against you falsely, for my sake. Rejoice, and be exceeding glad: for great is your reward in heaven." What Christian Science shows is that the heaven of Spirit is eternally here and now. So, in exceeding gladness, all those who are honestly seeking the Truth alone earn the present reward of spiritual health.

In Praise of Violets

There are about a hundred different species of violets, of which there are five species in England, and a few sub-species. One of these is the violet tri-color, from which is descended the pansy, or Love-in-Idleness (see Pansy). But in all the passages in which Shakespeare names the violet, he alludes to the purple sweet-scented violet, of which he was evidently very fond, and which is said to be very abundant in the neighborhood of Stratford-on-Avon. For all the eighteen passages tell of some point of beauty or sweetness that attracted him. And so it is with all the poets from Chaucer downward—the violet is noticed by all, and by all with affection. I need only mention two of the greatest. Milton gave the violet a chief place in the beauties of the "Blissful Bower" . . .

Each beautiful flower,
Iris all hues, Roses and Jessamine,
Reared high their flourished heads between,
And wrought
Mosaic; underfoot the Violet,
Crocus and Hyacinth with rich inlay
Brodered the ground, more colored
Than with stone.
Of costliest emblem.

"Paradise Lost" (Book IV).
and Sir Walter Scott crowns it as the queen of wild flowers:

"The Violet in her greenwood bower,
Where Birchen boughs with Hazels mingle,
May boast itself the fairest flower
In glen, in copse, or forest dingle."
Yet favorite though it ever has been,
It has no English name. . . .

When I say that there is no genuine English name for the violet, I ought, perhaps, to mention that one name has been attributed to it, but I do not think that it is more than a clever guess. The commentators on Shakespeare have been much puzzled by the epithet "happy lowly down," applied to the man of humble station in "Henry IV," and have proposed to read "lowly down," or to divide the phrase into "low lie down," but the following lines from Browne clearly prove "lowly down" to be the correct term, for he uses it in precisely the same sense:

The humble Violet that lowly down
Salutes the gay nymphs as they trimly pass.
—"Poet's Pleasance."

This may prove that Browne called the violet a lowly down, but it certainly does not prove that name to have been a common name for the violet. It was, however, the character of lowliness combined with sweetness that gave the charm to the violet in the eyes of the emblem writers: It was for them the readiest symbol of the meekness of humility. "Humilitas dat gratiam" is the motto that Camerarius places over a clump of violets. . . .

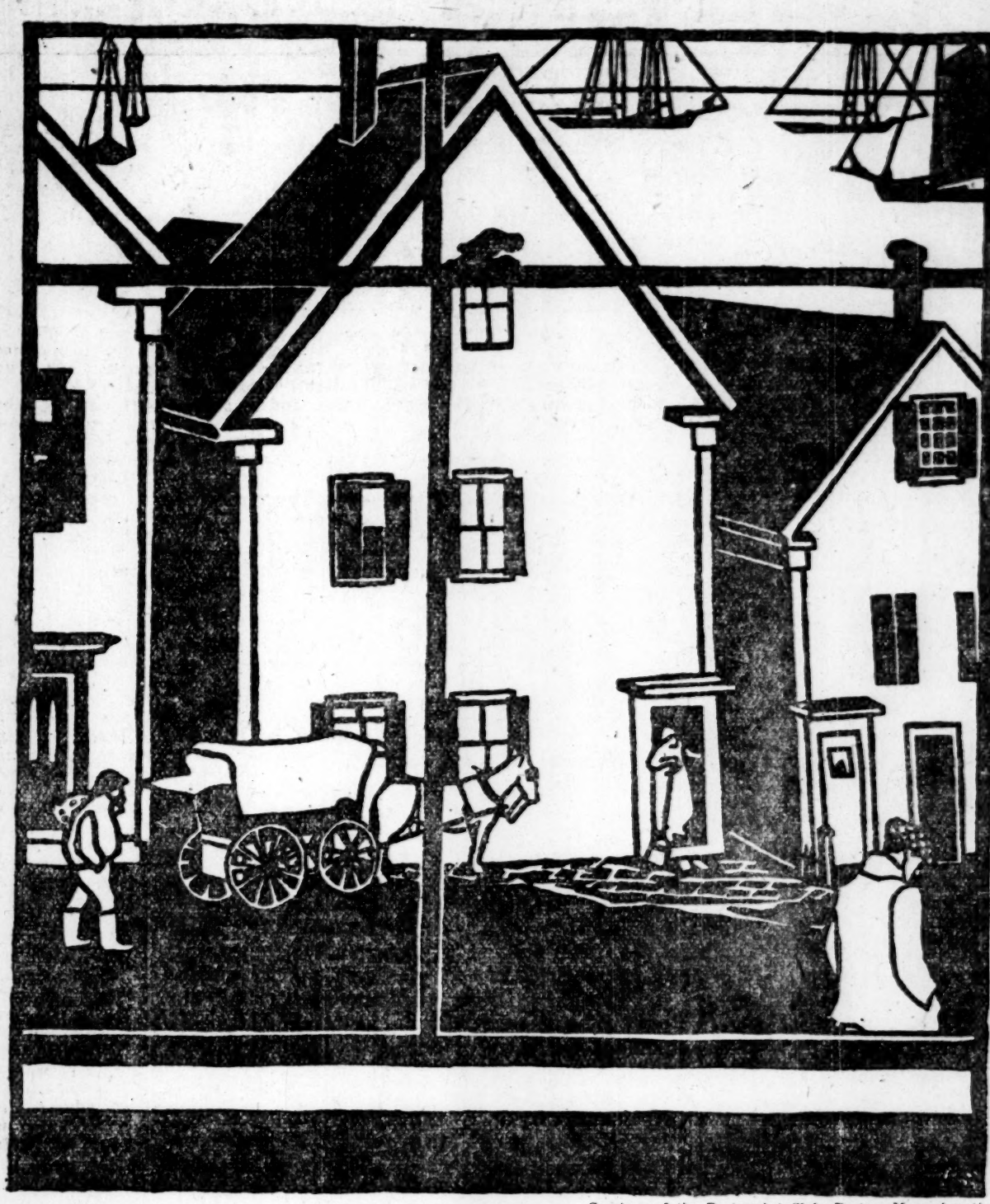
Violets, like primroses, must always have had their joyful associations as coming to tell that the winter is passing away and brighter days are near, for they are among

"The first to rise
And smile beneath spring's wakening skies."
The courier of a band
Of coming flowers."

—From "The Plant-Lore and Garden-Craft of Shakespeare," by Canon Ellacombe.

Marco Polo's Father and His Travels

It should be known to the reader that, at the time when Baldwin II was Emperor of Constantinople, there was a magistrate representing the doge of Venice then resided, and in the year of our Lord 1250, Nicolo Polo, the father of the said Marco, and Maffeo, the brother of Nicolo, respectable and well-informed men, embarked in a ship of their own, with a rich and varied cargo of merchandise, and reached Constantinople in safety. After mature deliberation on the subject of their proceedings, it was determined, as the measure most likely to improve their trading capital, that they should prosecute their voyage into the Euxine or Black Sea. With this view they made purchases of many fine and costly jewels, and taking their departure from Constantinople, navigated that sea to a port named Soldaia, from whence they traveled on horseback many days until they reached the court of a powerful chief of the Western Tartars, named Barka, who dwelt in the cities of Bolgara and Assara, and had the reputation of being one of the most liberal and civilized princes hitherto known among the tribes of Tartary. He expressed much satisfaction at the arrival of these travelers, and received them with marks of distinction. In return for which courtesy, when they had laid before him the jewels they brought with them, and perceived that their beauty pleased him, they presented them for his acceptance. The liberality of this conduct on the part of the two brothers



Courtesy of the Boston Art Club, Boston, Massachusetts

"A Seaport," from a wood block by Mildred McMillen

You Hear the Pier's Low Undertone

Over the wooded northern ridge,
Between its houses brown,
To the dark tunnel of the bridge
The street comes straggling down.

You catch a glimpse, through birch
and pine,
Of gable, roof, and porch.
The tavern with its swinging sign,
The sharp horn of the church.

The river's steel-blue crescent curves
To meet, in ebb and flow,
The single broken wharf that serves
For sloop and gundelow.

With salt sea-scents along its shores
The heavy hay-boats crawl,
The long antennae of their oars
In lazy rise and fall. . . .

You hear the pier's low undertone
Of waves that chafe and gnaw;
You start—a skipper's horn is blown
To raise the creaking draw.

At times a blacksmith's anvil sounds
With slow and sluggard beat,
Or stage-coach on its dusty rounds
Wakes up the starting street.

A place for idle eyes and ears,
A cobwebbed nook of dreams:
Left by the stream whose waves are years
The stranded village seems.

—Whittier.

"Neighboring" in the Village

If you live in a village you must neighbor it or live outside the swim. If you have more tomatoes in your garden than you can use, and little sweet corn, and Frisbie's folks next door have much sweet corn and few tomatoes, why should you not exchange vegetables over the garden fence? And standing there while the bread is rising in the pan, you may as well like as not fall into a little talk about the helps that are at hand to enable us to bear life's burdens, or about immortality; and gleams may be let in upon household cares that will keep you thinking half the day. Old Miss Fermenter always used to get to preaching when she ran into a neighbor's back door on an errand with an apron over her head. An errand in quest of a recipe for root beer, or the best way to dye an old red shawl, would send her right off to sanctification by faith and the inefficacy of works.

When the little sisters had a load of unexpected company come in upon them the other day, Mrs. Judge Magnus sent her dinner right over, all cooked and ready to serve. The judge was obliged to dine on bread and milk and cold pie. This is the kind of neighboring that whole-hearted woman believes in. The little sisters mainly live on what they call picked-up dinners, especially when there is no one with them, and the picked-upness of the meal is manifest to any chance comer. A dinner of the other variety is a red-letter occasion for them, so you can imagine how they felt when Mrs. Magnus sent over that meal for Eben's folks, just as if it had come in the four-cornered sheet the apostle saw let down from heaven, Mrs. Magnus is rich, but she wishes to take

part in all the hospitalities and liberalities of village life, to feel the human current running right through her house from garret to cellar. To see her in Washington society you would never suspect it, but at home here she is a different person.

The newly come married women are let into the sisterhood of good housekeepers, and made welcome to share in all its sifted and clarified experience. The young mother comes over with her first baby, the most remarkable child ever born, and puts it cuddled to sleep on the lounge, and then she and the initiated go into long talks; how to turn everything to the best account; when you have done up your quince sauce, how to make a delicious jelly out of the cores. This economy, which always gets the sweetness out of the core, has a certain beauty of its own. It is in the order of nature to let nothing go to waste, but by cunning chemistry to turn its refuse into flowers, its brassiness and soot into splendid colors and perfumes. The housewife's contrivance to make the best use of everything when she puts ashes on the cucumber bed, and saves the smallest scraps for the hens, is by no means an ignoble art. It is the secret of the saving and gathering into baskets of the parable, that nothing be lost.

There are great secrets in this art in the village. . . . There are ladylike housekeepers who transmute drudgery into grace. Though they know all about the lower processes, they are never too busy for the higher. They come in cool and neat from some serene kitchen depth to see the caller, with hair unruffled and collar and cuffs quite speckless. They move around to some inward music, and everything falls into line. There are always fresh flowers in the vases, and their work-baskets look like fairy gifts. They read a great deal more than most city women, and have out all the newest poems and essays from the library. . . . Their life is a kind of harmony into which sewing, sweeping, dusting, garden work, little house adornments, the care of flowers and birds are twisted and twined.—Augusta Larned, in "Village Photographs."

Letter of a Chinese Lady

My Dear One,

All thy women-folk have been shopping! A most unheard-of event for us. We have Li-ti to thank for this great pleasure, because, but for her, the merchants would have brought their goods to the courtyard for us to make our choice. Li-ti would not hear of that; she wanted to see the city, and she wanted to finger the pretty goods within the shops. She knew exactly what she wished, and life was made uncomfortable for us all until thy mother ordered the chairs and we went into the city. We were a long procession. First, the August One with her four-bearer chair; then your most humble wife, who has only two bearers,—as yet; then Li-ti; and after her Mah-li, followed by the chairs of the servants who came to carry back our purchases.

It was most exciting for us all, as we go rarely within the city gate. It was market day and the streets were made more narrow by the baskets of fish and vegetables which lined the way. The flat stones of the pavements were slippery and it seemed our bearers could not find a way amongst the crowd of riders

on horses and small donkeys, the coolies with their buckets of hot water swinging from their shoulders, the sweetmeat-sellers, the men with bundles, and the women with small baskets. They all stepped to one side at the sound of the Ah-yo of our leader, except a band of coolies carrying the monstrous trunk of a pine tree, chanting as they swung the mast between them, and keeping step with the chant. It seemed a solemn dirge. . . .

But sadness could not come to us when shopping, and our eager eyes looked long at the signs above the open shopways. There were long black signs of lacquer with letters of raised gold, or red ones with the characters carved and gilded. Above a shoe shop was a boot made for the King of the Mountains, and in front of a pipe shop was a water pipe fit for his mate. From the fan shop hung delicate, gilded fans; and framing the silk-shop windows gayly colored silk was draped in rich festoons that nearly swept the pathway.

We bought silks and satins and gay brocades, we chatted and we bargained and we shopped. We handled jade and pearls and ornaments of twisted gold, and we priced amulets and incense pots and gods. We filled our eyes with luxury and our amah's chairs with packages, and returned home. . . .

That crowded, bustling, threatening city seems another world from this, our quiet, walled-in dwelling. I feel that here we are protected, cared for, guarded, and life's hurry and distress will only pass us by, not touch us. Yet—we like to see it, all, and know that we are part of that great wondering, the world.—From "The Love Letters of a Chinese Lady," by Elizabeth Cooper.

The Southern Snowbird

I see a tiny fluttering form
Beneath the soft snow's soundless storm,
'Mid a strange moonlight palely shed
Through mocking cloud-rifts overhead.

All other birds are far from sight—
They think the day has turned to night;
But he is cast in hardier mold.
This chirping courier of the cold.

He does not come from lands forlorn,
Where midnight takes the place of morn;
Nor did his dauntless heart, I know,
Beat first above Siberian snow;

And yet an arctic bird he seems;
Though nurtured near our southern streams,
The tip of his small tail may be
A snowstorm in epitome.

—William Hamilton Hayne.

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., MONDAY, FEB. 16, 1920

EDITORIALS

Mr. Secretary's Resignation

THE powers enjoyed by the President of the United States have always been a cause of continued surprise to the people of the eastern hemisphere; but the controversy which has arisen, between the President and the Secretary of State, makes it abundantly clear that, in particulars at any rate, these powers are not too carefully defined. Mr. Wilson, for instance, takes the ground that Mr. Lansing's action, so far as it can be said to have been Mr. Lansing's action, in calling the Cabinet together in his absence, was a usurpation of authority. Mr. Lansing, himself a constitutional lawyer of large ability, strongly deprecates and controverts Mr. Wilson's argument, and Mr. Lansing enjoys the support of so brilliant an authority as Mr. Taft, himself not only a lawyer of exceptional ability, but a statesman who has enjoyed the full experience of the White House.

It is, indeed, palpably clear that, even if Mr. Lansing were wrong, his mistake must be discounted rather as an error of judgment than anything worse, and an error of judgment, moreover, in which all his colleagues were equally responsible with him. Mr. Lane and Mr. Redfield have already made this quite clear: both of them accept full responsibility for what has been done, and do not hesitate to defend the desirability and value of the meetings, which were, in the opinion of Mr. Redfield, actually "necessary, if the nation's business was to proceed regularly and with intelligent knowledge of progress made," whilst he goes on to insist that, to his knowledge, "there was never the faintest suggestion in word or spirit that the Cabinet ministers were trying to do anything except help President Wilson during his illness, as far as we were able." The testimony of Mr. Lane is equally emphatic: "We all thought," he explains, that these meetings "were a good thing"; and he goes on to confirm, in the strongest manner, the declaration of Mr. Redfield that "no word of disapproval of our meetings ever came from the White House to the best of my knowledge," by pointing out that, so far from such disapproval being expressed, the meetings "were often attended by Mr. Grayson and messages were transmitted to the President on subjects discussed. The critical situation precipitated by the coal strike came up for consideration as well as matters pertaining to the first industrial conference, and other important questions."

Now it is only necessary to turn to Mr. Wilson's own letter, of February the 7th, to discover that in this matter Mr. Wilson must have been very badly served. Here is Mr. Wilson, only nine days ago, writing to ask Mr. Lansing if these meetings had taken place, and expressing his disapproval, four days later, on learning that they had; and yet, here is Mr. Redfield explaining that the members of the Cabinet, meeting for the first time, in October last, "sent word to Mr. Wilson through Dr. Grayson that they were meeting, and expressed hope that the President would have a speedy recovery." In the light of Mr. Redfield's statement it would be natural to conclude that Dr. Grayson did not find it either possible or else advisable to deliver his message, were it not that Mr. Redfield continues, "Admiral Grayson brought back an inquiry from Mr. Wilson as to what business was on hand, and the Cabinet members replied that they had met in conference to determine their duty in view of his disability."

If Dr. Grayson had never attended another meeting, if the meetings of the Cabinet, during the intervening period of four months, had been kept secret, the inquiry dispatched by the President to Mr. Lansing, on February the 7th, might occasion no surprise: it might be thought that Mr. Wilson had imagined that the idea had terminated with the first meeting. But this was not the case. The meetings continued, there was no secrecy about them, indeed, so far was this from being the case that Mr. Lane points out that "They were often attended by Dr. Grayson and messages were transmitted to the President on questions discussed." For these reasons, the situation is distinctly complicated, and it becomes increasingly difficult to understand, in fairness either to himself or to Mr. Lansing, how the President's letter of the 7th of February ever came to be written.

Whatever the nominal reason, however, the real reasons for the President's disagreement with Mr. Lansing are to be found in his letter of the 11th of February rather than in that of the 7th. The disagreement, in a more or less acute form, goes back to Paris in 1919, and is really rooted in the existence of a divergence of views which had begun to manifest itself even before that. It is thought, in some quarters, that Mr. Lansing would have been wiser to have resigned at once, and certainly that he should have resigned immediately on his return to Washington. This undoubtedly would have been the easier and the more selfish course. But Mr. Lansing had to consider the effect of a break between the President and the Secretary of State, so to speak in the face of the enemy, at a moment as critical in the field of politics as that of the advance of the German armies on Paris, in 1914, in the field of war. He determined, therefore, as he viewed the situation, to subordinate his personal predilections to what he conceived to be his duty not only to his country, but to humanity. He explains this, quite simply, in his letter to the President, and whether history shall determine that he acted in the wisest way or not, he, at any rate, will have no reason to regret the grounds of his decision.

As for the quarrels of cabinets, these are precisely as old as the cabinet system, and revolve, as they are bound to revolve, round the idiosyncrasies of character. So long as those idiosyncrasies exist, divergences of opinion will exist. The whole question is summed up in one of the most quoted of Latin epigrams, "So many men, as many opinions; every one takes his choice."

Chinese Labor in Samoa

THE problem with which the New Zealand Government is faced in western Samoa, in the matter of Chinese labor, is one of peculiar complexity. Samoa, under German rule, was subjected to the exploitation everywhere characteristic of the German colonial policy. Copra, rubber, cacao, kapoc, in fact, all the tropical products, can readily be grown on the islands, but the Samoan has not the least desire to grow them; and nothing, so it would seem, will prevail upon him to produce them, or assist in their production, beyond the amounts necessary to supply his very scanty needs. Even the Germans, apparently, could not overcome this reluctance to undertake continuous manual work, and so they proceeded to import coolies from China, in large numbers, and on the indenture system.

When the New Zealand Government, as mandatory, took over the islands and fell heir to the German plantations, it was faced with the alternative of either continuing this system of indentured labor or abandoning the plantations. For the Samoans refused to work, and white labor was impossible. The government decided on a compromise. When the New Zealand troops took over the colony there were some 3000 coolies engaged on the plantations; of these about 2000 were allowed to return to China as their indentures expired; but the government decided to continue the system, with the provision that the number of indentured laborers should never exceed 1000.

Now the question of indentured labor is one which is constantly coming up for judgment in various parts of the world, from the point of view both of its morality and of its value. There is a wide divergence of opinion on both issues. But there can be no doubt whatever that there is a growing tendency to condemn the practice, no matter how carefully the interests of the laborer are apparently safeguarded. It was just about fourteen years ago that the question of Chinese labor in South Africa was so largely instrumental in bringing about the overwhelming Conservative defeat in Great Britain, at the general election held in that year, and no British statesman has dared to advocate "Chinese slavery," as it was characterized, since. Then, early in 1916, Lord Hardinge, at that time Viceroy of India, pronounced himself emphatically in favor of abolishing the system of Indian indentured labor in such centers as Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guinea, Fiji, and Dutch Surinam; whilst any proposal to revert to it is sure to call forth a flood of protest from many quarters.

This is just what is happening in New Zealand at the present time. The New Zealand Labor Party will have none of indentured labor in Samoa. It is quite in vain for the government to contend that Samoan labor is not available at the present time; that the Samoans have yet to be educated to the necessity of work; that such education is being undertaken; but that, in the meantime, the necessary workers must be imported; and that whilst the natives are idling they are actually "going short of necessities, such as an adequate water supply." Labor, at once, comes back with the retort that indentured labor is a form of slavery; and that if the Samoans do not want to work as industrialists on plantations, "to make money for white owners," why should New Zealand attempt to force them to do so? "They are quite happy if they are left alone." The government at Wellington may reply with all manner of carefully reasoned argument, but New Zealand Labor, and a very large public opinion in New Zealand, remains entirely unconvinced. Already Labor is fighting an election on the issue, and altogether it would seem as if the government would be compelled to find some other solution of the question than the present one. That a satisfactory solution can be found cannot, of course, be doubted. The mining industry of the Rand did not come to an end on the day that the last of the Chinese coolies was returned to China.

Canada's Place in the League of Nations

THE statement made recently by the Hon. N. W. Rowell, concerning the position of Canada in the League of Nations, was a valuable and timely contribution to the elucidation of a question very inadequately understood. Mr. Rowell, who is, of course, president of the Canadian Privy Council, was addressing the members of the McGill University Canadian Club, and he grappled with his subject with a certainty of touch which was very welcome.

Now any misunderstanding on this question which may have arisen is undoubtedly due to a failure to appreciate the extraordinary degree of independence which the British dominions, so-called, have for many decades enjoyed. As a well-known British statesman once remarked, half in joke and wholly in earnest, the British dominions are more independent of Great Britain than is any other country. For if any other country offends her, Great Britain has a dozen recognized means of calling that country to account. But Downing Street has no means of securing redress from Ottawa, or Melbourne, or Capetown. Up to 1914, however, this independence, although scrupulously recognized and jealously guarded within the British Commonwealth, was not officially recognized by the other nations. The policy of the dominions, moreover, notably of Canada, was to keep themselves to themselves. "In the past," Mr. Rowell declared, "Canadian public opinion has demanded that our governments should concern themselves almost exclusively with our domestic problems; that we should not mix up in the maelstrom of European or world politics; that we should go our own way, and live unto ourselves." But Mr. Rowell went on to show how the world war has changed all that; how it has been proved that no one nation can live unto itself; that what vitally affects one, ultimately affects all, and that, whether we welcome it or regret it, all nations must face the new conditions, and accept their share of responsibility for international cooperation and world peace. Canada had, he pointed out, accepted this change. She had entered the war as a free and independent Nation, and this posi-

tion had been recognized by all the powers which had ratified the Peace Treaty.

On this aspect of the question Mr. Rowell was peculiarly and most illuminatingly emphatic. Turning, for instance, to the contention, made in certain quarters, that the British Commonwealth was on all fours with the United States, and that the position of Canada was similar to the position of "one of the states of the Union," Mr. Rowell contended that no comparison could be further from the fact, or could less truly represent the true constitutional position. "In the United States," he declared, "one government, the federal, waged war, called out troops, levied the taxation, negotiated the terms of peace. Its jurisdiction extended into every state of the Union, and no state had the right to question its authority. In the British Commonwealth, on the other hand, five governments waged war, called out troops, levied taxation, and negotiated the terms of peace."

This, of course, is a true statement of the case. But, as a matter of fact, there is, perhaps, some excuse for misunderstanding it. For, as Mr. Rowell very truly went on to insist, the British Commonwealth, as it has finally emerged, is a new thing in human history. And there are many who will agree with Mr. Rowell in the statement that if it succeeds, as it surely must, it will express the greatest triumph of the Anglo-Saxon genius in the realm of government.

Ireland and Local Option

ALTHOUGH Ireland is not being made to figure as prominently as England and Scotland in the great movement to secure liquor control and prohibition throughout the United Kingdom, it is quite clear to those in touch with the situation that the country is not standing still in the matter. Ireland has had her great temperance reformers. Such men as Theobald Mathew will long be remembered with honor; whilst it must ever be placed to the credit of James Larkin that in those tumultuous times in Dublin, some seven years ago, he fought drink unflinchingly and with a very large measure of success.

There have indeed always been men and women to carry on the work, and every now and again the fruits of this work become very clearly visible. Only the other day, for instance, at the municipal elections in Dublin, the publican element was entirely eliminated from the new corporation, and thus, probably for the first time in history, the city freed from this particular influence of the liquor interests.

One of the latest developments is an influentially supported movement to secure local option for the whole of Ireland on the lines of the Scottish act, which comes into operation this year. Speaking on the matter, some time ago, at Bangor, the chairman of the Bangor Temperance Council declared that it was determined to use every possible means to obtain for the people the right to say whether they would have the liquor traffic, in any form, in their district, or not. The Dean of Belfast related that he had headed a deputation to Sir Edward Carson on the matter; that Sir Edward had declared himself strongly in favor of local option, and had urged the organization to continue its work of educating the people on the question. Parliament, the dean declared, with welcome confidence, would, in his view of the matter, be surprised when it discovered the strength of opinion in favor of temperance reform.

The Passing of "Barbary Coast"

EXTENDING back from the bay front in San Francisco, California, to the border of Chinatown, itself a distinctively oriental section of a cosmopolitan city, lies what has been known, almost since the days of the gold rush in 1849, as "Barbary Coast." Few tourists who have visited San Francisco have failed at least to get a glimpse of this exceptional relic of the frontier days, in those hours of the night when its activities were at their height. "Barbary Coast," in daylight, was no more spectacular or interesting than its neighbor, Chinatown, or the near-by Italian section. In earlier times, its kerosene lamps and gas lights burned brightly on street corners and in its entertainment halls and worse resorts until dawn, and its denizens and frequenters toiled not by the light of the sun. Chinatown also was, in the days of its so-called glory, as it is at the present day, prosy, quiet, and uninteresting, even to the enthusiastic searcher after the unusual, until after dark. In the Chinese section the shaded, subdued light, indicative of the mysterious, perhaps the forbidden, is the attraction, even to the wary. In the "Barbary Coast" section, on the contrary, the very brightness of the vari-colored lights served to attract and hold those in search of unusual adventures.

But now the lights have been dimmed; the doors of dance halls which were the scenes of unrestrained revelry for possibly seventy years have been closed and padlocked, and the denizens have gone their various ways. The sightseer, maybe not advised of the change, walks up Kearney Street to the border of the "Coast," only to turn back very likely for a stroll out Market Street and on to the old Mission District, where time and changing social conditions seem to leave no visible impress. But the tourist, had he stopped to think, would have been saved the short walk from the city's hotel and civic center to the border of the deserted "Coast." He would have known that "Barbary Coast" without its saloons and licensed resorts could not flourish even for a night. The edict was immutable when it became settled that national prohibition was to be enforced. Those who had revelled in open defiance of somewhat less drastic social regulations prepared to write the final chapter in the history of an institution segregated as distinctly from the environs of Knob Hill and Twin Peaks as though separated by an ocean.

The devastation which swept San Francisco from the water front to Van Ness Avenue in 1906 transformed the old San Francisco into the new. Much that gave to the city its former quaintness was lost, to be replaced with more modern buildings and parks. Even Chinatown was transformed. Its joss houses gave way to neat and attractive shops, to schools, and to modern dwellings. It retains its customs, its oriental atmosphere,

and its language. It even has its own telephone exchange and its department in the telephone directory, with the names of subscribers printed in Chinese characters. But the rebuilding of the "Barbary Coast" section, or that part of it which had been destroyed, brought little change from the original outward aspect. And the "Coast," like Chinatown, retained its "language," its dialect, as peculiar and as distinctive as the dialect of the "Apache" in Paris or that of the Bowery in New York. No forbidding warning, apparently, was seen in the black pall which rested upon the section after the embers had cooled and order had been restored elsewhere in the city. The revelry was resumed, and continued until the people of a whole nation rose up and declared it forever outlawed.

From "Barbary Coast," in times gone by, many an unwilling sailor has embarked upon a voyage for which he had no liking. The "Coast" section, naturally enough, was the place where the crimp, the tool of unscrupulous masters of ships, plied his hideous vocation. The resort keepers and habitués were his paid accomplices. The "Coast" was the home port of missing men, of men inveigled into servitude through the willing or unwilling slavery which drink had imposed upon them. Now, with this weapon of offense taken from them, the crimp and his confederates find their occupation gone, and they, too, it is said, have bidden "Barbary Coast" farewell. Even the hospitable San Franciscan, it is safe to assert, will not regret telling his guest that "Barbary Coast" has been struck out of the revised list of attractions in the city of which he is so justly proud.

Editorial Notes

FIGURES are Austen Chamberlain's forte. With an ease that amazes his hearers, he reels off statistics covering his country's financial transactions, in and out of Parliament. In that respect he is well fitted for his position as Chancellor of the Exchequer in Great Britain; in another respect he utterly fails, and that is in his lack of perception in failing to see that the drink evil acts as a brake upon the wheels of industry. It is ridiculous to call upon a nation to increase its output, and at the same time to uphold the drink traffic. It is still more ridiculous for a man of Cabinet rank to say: "To add to the miseries of the world, the United States goes dry." Such words sound grotesque to Americans!

BECAUSE the United States no longer drank alcohol, Mr. Chamberlain declared, the American people wanted an immensely increased amount of sugar to compensate. He would not say that the United States should not have gone dry, but the effect was distinctly unfortunate, and he thought that a moderate drinker like himself, who seldom touched sugar, but got his sugar out of the alcohol he drank, was a good citizen. Such a statement is strangely reminiscent of the defense of the "habitual drunkard," who insisted that he was not only a good citizen, but a specially good citizen because of the faithfulness with which he "drank the government into funds." The public house, or saloon, as a sugar-saving institution is a proposition which really cannot be treated seriously, even though it could, apparently, secure the indorsement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

ATTACKING the American billboard from a new angle, Mr. Joseph Pennell declares that "the lumber expended in unnecessary and unsightly billboards in this country would rebuild nearly everything destroyed abroad. The paint wasted here would cover all the new buildings, and the labor would be of incalculable benefit in what we hear is the great essential of producing more." The argument should do much to help the anti-billboard campaign, for, although many will hesitate to believe that Mr. Pennell's arithmetic is altogether correct in so nice a balance between billboards in America and "everything destroyed" in Europe, there will be plenty to agree that the unnecessary erection of American billboards consumes a vast deal of material that would be very helpful in the erection of buildings in Europe. Meantime the billboards multiply, and by so doing add constantly to the evidence of their own undesirability.

OF INTEREST at the present time is the following, attributed to Oliver Herford, the humorist: "Though next-door neighbors and rivals in business, and what is still more trying, near relatives, Canada and the United States are the best of friends. For over 100 years there has not been as much as a picket fence or a policeman on the border line between the two countries." Surely a much cheaper proceeding than war, and a great deal less troublesome. European nations might well take note.

IN VIEW of the fact that French newspapers have been poking fun at the United States for its rigid enforcement of the prohibition measure, it is at least interesting that some of them are now advocating temporary total abstinence from wine-drinking, to bring down the price of wine to what are considered reasonable limits. In this connection Mr. Defert, the president of the syndicate of wine merchants, in an interview printed in the "Eclair," said that the price of wine would mount still higher, despite the 1919 production, which surpassed that of any former year, and added that the only means of bringing prices down was for the people to cease drinking wine for two months. Then, he declared, the "law of supply and demand" would be restored and prices would go down. Perhaps, however, many would feel unwilling to allow the nation to go back to its old-time habits, after seeing the benefits of such a period of abstinence, and the sponsors of the proposal might find that their plan worked otherwise than they had hoped.

EDINBURGH has taken a hint from the United States and formed a club in honor of Robert Louis Stevenson. Lord Guthrie, speaking at the meeting held to institute the club, said that it was really a greater tribute to his lasting and growing fame than any such effort due to the ephemeral interest or pathos which might have been connected with the brilliant writer at an earlier date. Lord Guthrie is now living in Stevenson's house at Swanston, beside the Pentland Hills, and he expressed the hospitable hope that a feature of the club would be an annual excursion to Swanston, the home of Robert Louis Stevenson's earlier days.